The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2627. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, on the Federal Arch.

Eulogiums upon a Virginia Representative.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor on Emancipation in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

Nothing of interest occurred in either branch of Congress, to-day, beyond the announcement of the death of Mr. GOODE, of Virginia. The Special Committee of the House, on Printing, holds its first meeting to-morrow, and all sources of printing plunder will be narrowly scrutinized. Messrs. HOARD, of New-York, and WALTON, of Vermont, members of this Committee, declare their fixed purpose to cut up corruption by the root, regardless of where the blow may fall, or who may be hurt. The election of Printer may be postponed until this Committee reports.

Dispatches from Minister WARD, received at the State Department to-day, give a flattering account of the working of the Chinese treaty. He states that the Emperor of China was anxious to grant him an interview without other ceremony than is observed in approaching the President of the United States, but the matter being submitted to the Chinese Cabinet, the Emperor was voted down by two majority. The Japanese Commissioners were expected to leave at the time appointed.

The correspondence with the English Government, touching the Northwestern boundary line, has been resumed, each party claiming a clear title to the Island of San Juan. It will probably be settled by England taking the Island and yielding some other point as a satisfactory equivalent.

A general Court-martial is ordered to convene at Carlisle barracks on the 25th inst., for the trial of Lieut. ISAIAH N. MOORE, of the 1st Dragoons, and others. The Court will be composed of Col. Chandler, Maj. Brooks, Capts. Judd, Whitall, Palmer, Jones, Gibson, Clitz, and Lieuts. Hastsuff, Chambliss, and Villepigue. Lieut. GARRARD will act as Judge Advocate.

The friends of Senator DOUGLAS regard the action of the Virginia Convention, in refusing to express a preference and declaring for the Charleston nominee, as decidedly favorable to that gentleman. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

The Republican Congressional Executive Committee met to-night, and organized by electing Senator KING Chairman, Representative COVODE Treasurer, and GEORGE HARRINGTON Secretary.

The Democratic National Executive Committee are sending out a large number of political documents, while the Central Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union Party have commenced the Presidential canvass by an extensive distribution of copies of an address to the people of the United States.

The bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day, for the construction, preservation and repair of fortifications and other works of defence, appropriates for the fort at Hog Island, Maine, $15,000, and for Fort Knox, in the same State, $20,000; Fort Richmond, Staten Island, $15,000; Fort Tompkins, $50,000; Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, $20,000; Fort Delaware, $50,000; Fort Carroll, Baltimore, $40,000; improvements at Fort Monroe, $11,500; Fort Calhoun, $75,000; preservation of the site of Fort Macon, N. C., $10,000; repair of Fort Moultri, $8,500; Fort Clinch, $30,000; Fort Taylor, $70,000; Fort Jefferson, $75,000; Fort McKee, 10,000; at Fort Point, $50,000, and at Alcatris, California, $25,000; contingent expenses of fortifications, preservation of sites and repairs, etc., $30,000—total, $605,000.

Judge ARNY, of Kansas, has received from J. W. ROBINSON, Secretary of State under the Wyandotte Constitution, the census taken last Spring, as filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, which shows there were at that time 70,926 souls in Kansas. It leaves more than 100 towns unreturned and 15 counties not returned. Mr. ROBINSON thinks that there are now 110,000 inhabitants in Kansas. Riley is one County of which not a word is said. Atchison County is not returned, and Atchison City alone has 5,000 inhabitants. He says that the official returns for Delegate, when received, will show that Kansas has over 100,000 inhabitants.

The published reports in the Richmond Press of the conclusion of the proceedings of the recent Democratic State Convention held there, say that the substitute resolution, declaring it inexpedient to express a preference for any Presidential candidate, was defeated, and the papers of that City construe this as equivalent to a declaration in favor of Hon. HENRY A. WISE for the Presidency, as the original resolution to this effect was pending when the Convention adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

The bill for the relief of the widow of Capt. DEARABELL, of California, was taken up and passed.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) made several adverse reports upon application for bounty land.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) reported a resolution from the Committee on Printing for withholding the binding of the Senate documents from the person with whom the contract was made, until the Committee could examine whether the contract with the Secretary of the Senate was made in pursuance of law. The resolution lies over.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution that the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads inquire into the expediency of a revision of the postal laws. Passed.

A joint resolution was received from the House appropriating ten thousand dollars for the inauguration of the statue of Washington.

On motion of Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) it was taken up.

Mr. PUGH moved to strike out ten and insert two.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought the sum of ten thousand dollars small enough. It was the intention of the Committee to entertain the troops while here if they came.

Mr. PUGH withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HALL, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) asked for the yeas and nays.

The resolution was passed.

The resolution from the House for a Joint Committee on joint rules of the two Houses was agreed to.

Mr. BROWN's resolutions were taken up.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he should speak on the fourth resolution. He called attention to the speech of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who said it is the aim of every good citizen to keep the Slavery question out of Congress, where it only did harm. No Southern Senator or Representative attempted to legislate upon it. He read the extract, not to blame the Senator introducing the resolution, but to call attention to the modern history of Slavery agitation. Since 1850 what has been done? In 1852 the Democrats resolved it should be kept out of Congress, but, in 1854, that party commenced agitation. In 1856 the same party resolved again that there should be no more Slavery agitation in Congress, but in 1857 they brought in the Lecompton Constitution. And so they agitate year after year, and resolve that they will not. In 1820 Slavery was timid. They did not say Slavery should go into the Territories, but that it was governed by climate and geography, but now Slavery goes in spite of climate and everything else. It has grown bolder, and seeks to appropriate all the territory. In the Kansas bill the doctrine was advocated that the question of Slavery be left to the people. If the people have the power, where do they get it? It is denied that Congress has the power, and it also is claimed that the Constitution has power to protect Slavery. If this be true, where do the people get the power to over-ride the Constitution? The resolution says they have the right to go into a Territory with their slaves and be protected. The doctrine is alarming. Next Slavery will claim protection in the States against the will of the people. It will claim protection in the old States under the Constitution, and the time may come when the Senator from Georgia may, in his own words, call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) wanted to know his authority.

Mr. CLARK could not tell where he had seen it.

Mr. TOOMBS said he might have seen it contradicted. It had been contradicted in New-England and New-York; but that seems to be the policy of his party.

Mr. CLARK denied that he had ever seen the contradiction. He could not tell where he saw the remark.

Mr. TOOMBS—You might have seen it in the New-York *Tribune*, which is the general receptacle of all falsehood.

Mr. CLARK was very glad to hear a contradiction from the Senator. When the Constitution was formed Virginia did not recognize the doctrine that Slavery ennobled both races. She did not recognize the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. Congress repeated the doctrine of Free Territory for sixty years, yet it is now claimed that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories and protects it. On the acquisition of Southern Territories, Slavery was admitted by special proviso, on the supposition that the Constitution would exclude it. Otherwise, except in a few cases, there was no proviso, but nobody claimed that the Constitution protected it. He warned the Northern Democracy not to make the doctrines of protection of Slavery an issue, or put it in their platform. If they should, the history and end of the party would be as short and rapid as that of Chaldea. "In that night was Belshazzar, King of the Chaldeans, slain." He denied that there was any power under the Constitution to take Slavery into the Territory. Slaves were held by Slave law. When the Constitution was formed, the framers of it made no provision for the carrying of Slavery to other States. Since this Session commenced, these halls have rung with disunion. Senators were trying to excel each other. The South is said to be for Slavery and disunion, and to threaten secession if Slavery is not protected.

Mr. CLARK concluded as follows: The Senator from Virginia (Mr. HUNTER) said in his speech a few days since:

"If I am right, Mr. President, we see here a mass of vast and associated interests, which mutually contribute to the support of each other, constituting, if I may use the simile, a mighty arch, which, by the concentrated strength and by the mutual support of its parts, is able to sustain such a social superstructure as, perhaps, is unparalleled in the history of man. And is it not obvious, too, that the very keystone of this arch consists in the black marble cap of African slavery? Knock that out, and the mighty fabric, with all that it upholds, topples and tumbles to its fall."

Mr. President, if this be so, we are committing a great mistake. There now stands in the old Hall of Representatives a female figure of white marble. Her eye is elevated, and her attitude unconstrained and easy. In one hand she holds a shield, and in the other a sword. Upon the pedestal is inscribed the irrepressible conflict word "Freedom," and it is designed for the top of the dome of the Capitol. But if the Senator is right, it should not be placed there; it should be broken, and an image should be made of black marble, or ebony. Upon its hands should be manacles; upon its front, the brand of a slave; and it should be elevated upon the highest point of the nation's Legislative Halls; yea, over the very sittings of the Supreme Court, as an index to all who behold, that the "cap-stone," the "crowning glory" of the mighty fabric of human rights and self government, is this poor, miserable victim of wrong, cruelty and oppression, the African slave. Has it come to this, then, that our fathers counseled, and toiled, and fought for the inestimable, inalienable rights of man, and that the highest, most valuable of them all—that without which the others would not be worth preserving, must perish—is the right to hold a negro in slavery? But, Mr. President, this is not so. The Senator is not right. Slavery is not the key-stone of this arch. It would not fall if it were removed. It may better be compared to an unsteady, rolling cobblestone admitted into the arch, which causes it sometimes to tremble, but which, skillfully removed or secured in its place, the whole may stand securely. Let not, then, the image be broken; let it rise into its place; let it surmount the dome of this Capitol; let it bear the shield and sword; let the freeman look to it with gratitude and mingled shame and admiration—the bondman with hope and faith, and let it symbolize that higher state of civilization and equal self-government, when all nations and all races, each in its proper place but all free, shall form one mighty well-adjusted temple, whose crowning glory shall be "equal and exact justice to all men."

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a memorial from the citizens of Nebraska and the Westerly Slope of the Rocky Mountains. Referred to the Committee on Claims, in order to be printed.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of WILLIAM O. GOODE, of Virginia.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered the usual resolutions of respect, and moved that the Senate adjourn. He gave a sketch of the life and character of Mr. GOODE. He was a man of great energy and faithfulness to his State and country. Consistent and true to his sense of duty, his public and private career were such as any one might envy. He walked through his years of public life without taint or suspicion, and like the true Christian went peacefully to rest.

Mr. CLAY expressed entire concurrence in the eloquent statements of the Senator from Virginia. He had sought the acquaintance of the deceased, because he came from the district where his (CLAY's) mother was born and her kindred lived, and he respected him from their first interview. He was a true gentleman, who held to the right. Mr. GOODE aspired to noble ends and scorned all base means. He was always watchful at his post and faithful to his constituents, even at the hazard of his life. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

The Speaker announced the following Select Committee on the Senate's bill to abolish the franking privilege: Messrs. Vallandigham, Kellogg of Illinois, Burnett, Adams of Kentucky, and Stokes.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution reciting the rights and privileges of the citizens of the several States under the Constitution; and whereas, as it is alleged by responsible parties that citizens of some of the States going into another State on business, such as the collection of debts, teaching, and other like lawful business, have been personally treated with indignity and violence, and driven from their property for certain sentiments they have held, and without allegation of crime; and whereas, an alleged practice similar to the European passport system is springing up, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the above recited facts, and whether any further legislation is necessary to give effect to the said provision of the Constitution, and that the Committee be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. LOVEJOY demanded a vote on the passage of the resolution.

Objections were made.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) moved for a call of the House.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported bills for the support of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with certain Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories and others, and for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) announced the death of WM. O. GOODE, Representative elect from the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia. He died on Sunday morning, July 3, 1859, nearly 61 years of age. Mr. PRYOR spoke of the early life of the deceased, and his influence in the Legislative Councils of his own State. In 1829 he presented the argument against the now exploded policy of protective duties, and the commercial restriction which is obsolete among all men conversant with the principles of political economy, in a report of such incontestable ability that it was formally adopted as the act of the Assembly. The same year he was chosen a member of the Convention called to modify the State Constitution of 1776. In 1832 he was again returned to the General Assembly. During the session of that year occurred the memorable debate on the abolition of Slavery in Virginia. From the impulse of an inconsiderate excitement, various schemes of emancipation were proposed to the Legislature, and were sustained by the foremost men in the State, Mr. GOODE, on the contrary, was not at all affected by the frenzy of the moment. Then he displayed the highest and the rarest quality of the statesman, in rising above the stormy atmosphere of popular clamor into the serene regions of unimpassioned reflection. If not alone, certainly with incomparable spirit, he opposed himself to the current of public opinion. The enterprise was hazardous; the victory complete. There was a momentary pause in the swell of Anti Slavery agitation, and, then, the reaction set in with a violence proportionate to the previous rush in the opposite direction. Mr. GOODE moved to discharge the Committee from further consideration of the subject, and carried his point in a speech of remarkable power. Afterwards, by common consent, the extravagances of a popular panic were covered with the veil of oblivion. But the effect of that interesting episode in the history of Virginia, was not so evanescent and inconsequential. For the first time citizens of a slaveholding community were driven, by the apparent insecurity of the system, to explore its foundations, and with a result, for which very few persons were prepared. In contravention of traditional ideas it was discovered and demonstrated, that negro Slavery, instead of being an accidental evil which was tolerated merely for want of a practicable remedy, is an institution which exists in virtue of the most essential human interests, and the highest enactions of the moral law. From that day the slaveholder stood on surer and more solid ground; from that day his conscience being clear and his judgment convinced, he renounced the expedients of apology and extenuation, and planted himself on the impregnable basis of reason and right. When we contemplate the inevitable alternative of this result, and consider the consequences of the abolition of Slavery in Virginia twenty-five years ago, we may approximate a just estimate of Mr. GOODE's exertions in the great debate of 1832, whether as they affect the peculiar interests of the South, or the larger destinies of the Republic. Soldiers have been immortalized by a decisive charge in the crisis of battle, but rarely indeed has a statesman the felicity of determining the issue of those civic struggles, on which is suspended the history of Governments and nations. In 1833, Mr. GOODE being warmly interested in the controversy between the Federal Government and South Carolina, declared himself a candidate for Congress, as the champion of State Rights. But he went down before the irresistible might of ANDREW JACKSON's popularity. He remained in private life until 1838, when he was again returned a member of the Virginia Legislature. During the session he distinguished himself by a zealous advocacy of the Independent Treasury system. In 1841 he was chosen a Representative in Congress. After serving a single term he declined a reëlection, and went back into the State Legislature. For several sessions he presided over the House of Delegates. In 1850 he was an active and influential member of the Convention which devised the existing Constitution of Virginia. In 1853 he was chosen a member of this body, and was reëlected successfully in 1855, 1857 and 1859. Of his services here the reports of the proceedings and debates furnish all requisite information. Mr. PRYOR then spoke of the fatal malady under which the deceased labored, and the intrepidity with which he confronted death, paid a tribute to the many endearing and admirable traits of his personal character, and closed by submitting the usual resolutions of respect for his memory.

Messrs. MILES and VALLANDIGHAM eulogized the deceased.

The usual resolutions of respect were adopted. Adjourned.

FROM KANSAS.

The Bill Prohibiting Slavery—Attempt to Kidnap a Negro.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Feb. 13, 1860.

The bill prohibiting Slavery in Kansas did not pass the Council until the 10th inst., and it still remains with the Governor. We all expect he will veto it, and thereby avoid decapitation. Divorce bills multiply beyond precedent. Some forty are already presented, and most of the prayers have been or will be granted. It is to be regretted that any Legislature has such power, and we now see the proof of it. For some cases are now on the docket here, wherein the party praying for divorce has recently come from the States, apparently for no other purpose than to annul the marriage contract with an unfortunate "other half," now at a distance. Our new Constitution takes the proper ground on this subject and provides that *the Courts alone* shall have jurisdiction in such matters.

A memorial has passed both bodies, adrressed to Congress, asking for admission immediately, under the Wyandotte Constitution. The people here never will vote to extend our boundary, either to the mountains on the West, or the Platte on the North, even if it is made the ultimatum of our admission.

An attempt was made here last week to kidnap a negro woman living in the suburbs of the city, by a man named ROBERTS, of Big Springs, and several others. This ROBERTS has lost negroes within the past year, and now declares that he will steal as many for revenge. But this attempt did not pay.

It was about 10½ o'clock in the evening, when the inmates of the house heard a rustling about the windows. The negro woman immediately suspected the danger, and escaped by the back window to a neighbor's. There were men in the house who immediately raised the alarm. The thieves had a covered carriage standing at the door that was hired from one of our livery stables for three days. While the crowd were gathering the man-stealers slipped away. But ROBERTS was daring enough to go to the Mansion House, where he had previously been boarding.

The little *army of freedom* suddenly repaired thither, caught ROBERTS, and took him to the river, intending to give him a bath, with orders to swim for his life. But when they arrived at the river bank the ice was running so thick and strong that they saw he could have no chance for his life, and the majority objected to such *cold treatment*. He begged earnestly for his life, and promised never to be seen in Lawrence again if they would spare him. It was agreed, therefore, that he should have thirty minutes to leave town, and he at once hastened to where he had a horse saddled and commenced his sudden flight.

By accident, however, or otherwise, he had not proceeded far before he was accosted by four or five negroes, who seized him, took the horse from him, and how much more they did we never could learn; but he was obliged to flee, and has not been heard from since.

The river is now clear of ice and weather warm. Emigration to the mines has commenced, and from present indications there will be a larger stampede than we saw one year ago. Still I dare not encourage it. The facts do not warrant the wild excitement on the subject. RANDOLPH.

Nebraska Politics.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY—GOV. BLACK SUSTAINED.

The *People's Press*, of Nebraska City, reports the proceedings of a meeting of the Territorial Democracy, in that city, on the 4th of February: Judge HOLLY, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented a series of resolutions in favor of common schools, of squatter sovereignty, of the Ohio bill of rights, reindorsing the Plattsmouth platform, including the Cincinnati platform, in favor of the election of all State officers so far as practicable, opposed to special legislation and to banks, in favor of economy, and recommending a provision in the State Constitution prohibiting a State debt of more than $100,000. The squatter sovereignty resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the people of a Territory have the constitutional right, through their Representatives in the Territorial Legislature, under a Territorial form of Government, to establish, regulate or prohibit Slavery within their limits.

The reading of the resolutions created great excitement. They were finally tabled, 26 to 15.

Mr. MCLENNAN then offered a resolution, indorsing the Cincinnati platform as the sheet anchor of the Democratic faith, and hoping for its reaffirmation by the Charleston Convention.

W. L. BOYDSTON said the meeting, by laying the Committee's resolution on the table, had indorsed Gov. BLACK's position, while nine-tenths of the Democracy of Otoe County were opposed to his views. Mr. NUCKOLLS called him to order.

Gov. BLACK—Let him go on; make it as personal as possible; that is what they came here for.

Judge KINNEY took the floor and made a manly and eloquent speech in favor of squatter sovereignty. The Judge struggled bravely in support of squatter sovereignty, and was freely applauded by the few Democrats who stood by him faithfully; but was constantly interrupted by the other wing, who endeavored to put him down by raising points of order. It was evident that the majority of the meeting were with the Governor. Judge KINNEY maintained the floor, however, and said he would move to reconsider the vote by which the Committee's resolutions were laid on the table.

Gov. BLACK asked if he had voted in the affirmative.

Judge KINNEY replied no; and if that objection was urged he would move to adjourn to another day, that the subject might be fully discussed.

Gov. BLACK said no man heard him say that the Territorial Legislature has the power to prohibit Slavery. Upon that question *he was prepared to meet the Judge before the people.*

Judge KINNEY—I take up the glove. I accept the proposition.

Gov. BLACK—Then you and I will have it.

Mr. BROOKS offered the following as an amendment to Mr. MCLENNAN's resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party is the friend of Constitutional right as qualified and conditioned by the Supreme Court of the United States, under and by virtue of the Constitution itself.

Without coming to a vote on the resolution of Mr. MCLENNAN, or on the amendment of Mr. BROOKS, and amidst much excitement, the meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

SHIPWRECK AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—THE STRIKE OF THE SHOEMAKERS.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

A dispatch from Hyannis reports that an unknown brig went ashore last night on Muscat rocks with a signal of distress flying, and the crew seen clinging to the masts. No assistance could be rendered on account of the ice. This morning the masts were gone, and the crew are supposed to have perished. A life-boat started from Tuckernuck today to render aid, but has not yet returned.

Gov. BANKS has ordered a salute of 128 guns to be fired on the 22d of February in this city, in honor of WASHINGTON's birthday. The banks, insurance offices and Custom-house will be closed, and business for the most part suspended.

A general strike of operatives in several of the leading shoe-manufacturing towns of the State is also arranged for the 22d inst., unless the boss manufacturers previously agree to the new scale of prices.

The Case of Little Ella Burns.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 20.

The Supreme Court has disposed of the Ella Burns case, the majority of the Judges refusing to hear the testimony or any part of the case, because it had been already decided by the New-York Court. Judge READ was the only one willing to hear the case, and he denounced the system of binding a child of tender years, without proviso in reference to any art or occupation.

Forgery and Divorce.

BANGOR, Monday, Feb. 20.

BENJAMIN KIMBALL, a member of the Penobscot Bar, was to-day convicted of forging a deposition by which he obtained a divorce from his wife. A motion in arrest of judgment and a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the Court are pending.

Railroad Detention.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 20.

The Sunday night train for New-York was detained at Southboro' by snow, and an engine was considerably damaged by being thrown from the track. The passengers were to go through by this morning's train from Boston.

The Fire at Brantford, C. W.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Monday, Feb. 20.

The total loss by the fire here on Saturday is $95,000, of which $60,000 is insured, mostly in English companies. In consequence of the calamity business is at a complete stand-still.

Death of a Naval Officer.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 20.

Lieut. CALVIN FREDERICK THOMAS, of the U. S. Navy, died of consumption in this city Saturday night.

Condition of Mexico.

PRIVATE TESTIMONY TO THE DESOLATION OF THE COUNTRY.

The following letters, handed us by a highly respectable merchant of this City, may be accepted as entirely reliable evidence of the utter disorganization reigning to-day in Mexico:

DURANGO, Sunday, Nov. 20, 1859.

Mr. S. C. HILLS—*My Dear Sir:* I received yours of the 5th of September last, post, with the plan of the flour-mill, for which I am much obliged; but at present it is impossible to do anything, for the country is in so bad a state it is not safe to go abroad or stop in the house. Durango has been for a month with the streets barricaded, and the doors of the stores blinded up for fear of the Conservadores or Ladrons, as on the 11th and 12th of September they entered and pillaged what houses they thought proper, and put all foreigners in danger of their lives. As you may judge from the inclosed notes, this revolution has ruined the country; all works, mines, &c., are stopped, and our persons are never safe,—we may, any day or night, be murdered without warning. I wish, as a naturalized citizen of the United States, that the United States would take this country under its protection. What else is to be done I do not know. I suppose we will all have to leave. If the revolution stop or rest awhile, I shall want the stones and some other machinery, but at present I can do nothing.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

MARK ISON.

The following were inclosed in the above:

TAPIAS, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

MY DEAR ISON: It is rather too certain that the robbers are on their way to Durango again, and having robbed all the different haciendas to the east and north of the town, they most likely will not spare the Ferreria, Ayala, Tunal and Tapias, so that we either have to run away or defend ourselves.

My resolution is *to fight*, and I have fortified my place pretty strongly, and invite you and your friends to retreat to my place with your families, and we will defend them like men.

Please tell me if you have some hollow cast-iron balls or cylinders of old cast-iron for making grenades, which I may fill with powder, and blow up in case those fellows should like to pay me a visit.

Yours very truly,

ST. BERNARDO GEORGY.

AYALA, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: You will be sorry to hear that we were badly treated last night, having had a visit from a large party of Conservadores, who broke into the house by "axing" openings in the doors. They came under the pretence of looking for arms, but took the opportunity of robbing us in different articles to an amount greater than $100 worth. They came very near shooting Mrs. R. and myself, because I would not give them arms. Mrs. R. would not allow me to fire into them, there being too many to cope with.

The Conservadores, I hear, are in, but I have had no opportunity of getting particulars, and feel all the worse for being up all night on such an occasion.

Yours truly, J. RANORDE.

Fugitive Slave Cases.

ATTEMPT OF A FUGITIVE TO KILL ONE OF HIS CAPTORS—AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FRUSTRATED.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says:

"The fugitive slave, EDGAR CANTON, who left this city for St. Louis on Monday morning, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshal CRAFTON, and three or four men who were deeply interested in his safe transfer from Illinois to Missouri, made an attempt to kill one of the party that had him in charge. By some means not generally known, he was furnished with a razor in this city—the supposition being that the weapon was placed in his hands about the time he was stepping on board the train. When near Virden, he made an attempt to cut the throat of a man named ECKLER, a resident of this city, who helped to arrest him on Thursday; but he only succeeded in inflicting three rather severe wounds upon ECKLER's left arm and shoulder. He was disarmed immediately, and then he made a handsome apology to ECKLER, and said he did not intend to injure *him*. It seems that he designed to "get even" with JACKSON, formerly of this city, who also assisted in his arrest; but the light was rather obscure in the car, and he mistook his man. We are informed that ECKLER's wounds are not of a dangerous character.

The rumor of the town is that the fugitive was sold to a Southern trader before his arrest in this city. The trader is said to have been here during the examination; but we presume very few knew what his real business was. We are informed that when he learned positively that CANTON was living here, he advanced sufficient money to DICKINSON to enable him to capture his rather uncertain piece of property—the understanding being that the amount advanced should be deducted from the bill of sale. Such is said to have been the arrangement, and we think the probabilities are that the story is not exaggerated.

The Alexandria *Gazette*, of the 18th instant, says that a slave man, the property of Mr. JOHN H. MONROE, of that city, secreted himself, without the knowledge of any of the officers of the vessel, on board of the steamer *Mount Vernon*, which sailed from that port on Wednesday last. He was missed that night. The negro availed himself of the darkness and late hour of the night, and secreted himself on board of the steamer, notwithstanding a watchman is stationed nightly in the dépôt, which is securely inclosed. Immediately upon hearing of the negro's escape, Messrs. FOWLE & Co. promptly telegraphed to the Norfolk Agent to secure him, if found on board. This was done immediately on the arrival of the steamer at Norfolk.

From Porto Rico.

THE MILITARY FEVER—A REGIMENT FOR MOROCCO.

Our dates from Porto Rico reach to the 1st inst.

The population was in the crisis of the war fever, the proclamation of the Captain-General having inflamed popular sentiment to the utmost. A regiment was organizing with a view to transmarine service, and more than $81,000 had been collected at the Capitol alone to relieve the home treasury.

The health of the Island was perfectly good.

Mr. Sanborn, Superintendent of the New-Haven Railroad, has received a gold watch and chain, worth $200, from the track-layers and bridge-builders of the Road, as a compliment.

MILITARY.

The National Guard Resolves to go to Washington—Correspondence, General Orders, Preparatory Proceedings, &c., &c.

The officers and men of the Seventh Regiment assembled at the Lower Arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets, at 9 A. M. yesterday, for the purpose of deciding whether or not to accept the invitation of the Congressional Committee which has charge of the ceremonies of the inauguration of MILLS' statue of WASHINGTON, and be present at the Capitol on the natal day of the Country's Father. Col. LEFFERTS, from an elevated platform, read the following telegraphic dispatch and letter from Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, which were received with great applause:

To Col. LEFFERTS: The Committee in charge of the inauguration of the Washington Statue, on the 22d inst., are urgent for the attendance of your regiment. They can't do without you. You will be the principal feature of this great occasion. You will do honor to yourselves and your country. Don't fail to come. You will have free quarters here. I will write you more fully. JOHN COCHRANE.

COLEMAN'S EUTAW HOUSE,
BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1860.

Col. LEFFERTS—*My Dear Sir:* I telegraphed you yesterday, from Washington, at the request of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House, charged with arranging the inauguration of the Statue of WASHINGTON on the 22d inst. Every one is desirous of the presence of your Regiment. It is needless to say that not only are the coteries of Washington and the members of the two Houses solicitous, but the President and his Cabinet; and, not least, are all New-Yorkers urgent that you should be the chief feature of the occasion, to the honor of our State and City. If the appropriation had been sufficient, the Committee would have defrayed your traveling expenses. As it is, they will provide you with princely quarters while in Washington. Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience; and if you determine to come, let me know the probable number of men, when you may be expected, by what conveyance, &c., that I may have the proper arrangements made for you.

My opinion is, that you should not suffer this occasion to pass unimproved, nor any ot[illegible] at identifies your unrivaled regiment with the [illegible] ation and its pride, and gives you the chief place among the volunteers of the country. I tell them here that they need entertain no fears about servile insurrection—that the Seventh Regiment alone can quell it [applause and laughter] should it arise and their assistance be required. Please direct to me in full at Washington, Willard's Hotel. I am, truly yours,

JOHN COCHRANE.

The Colonel said it would cost probably not more than $8, and certainly not more than $10, apiece for each man to go to Washington and return. This would not include the cost of taking the band, for which there was enough money in the treasury to pay. While they appreciated fully, he said, the honor done the Regiment by the Congressional Committee, in singling it out on this occasion to be present at the inauguration, they must perceive that, if they went, the expense of going and returning must be borne by the men. Their expenses in Washington would be defrayed, and it had been suggested that ultimately their fare would be paid by Congress; and, though this might be the case, they must proceed now upon the hypothesis that they themselves were to sustain the entire expenses of traveling. If they resolved to go they would leave on Tuesday afternoon, and reach Washington at about 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning. It would then be for them to decide when they would return. They might come back Wednesday night, but probably they would not be able to get away from Washington till Thursday night, arriving in New-York early Friday morning. They would proceed directly to Washington, and stop nowhere on the way. They should not go unless a sufficient number went to uphold the dignity of the regiment. [Loud applause.] The commandants of the several companies were now directed to take a vote on the momentous question. The result was speedily announced by Col. LEFFERTS. About one-half of the members of the regiment were present. Of these 385 were in favor of going, 93 were opposed to it, and 17 were doubtful. The Engineer Corps and Troop were unanimously in favor of going; of the Sixth Company, 62 answered "aye;" in the Eighth Company alone, a small majority opposed the movement. The announcement was received with cheers. The men declared that it was safe to predict that if the regiment went, between 500 and 600 men would be in the ranks. The officers retired, and held a half-hour's consultation. When they returned, Col. LEFFERTS stated that, in consideration of the vote of the rank and file of the regiment, the officers had deemed it expedient to accept the invitation of the Congressional Committee, and had directed him so to notify the Committee. Loud cheers greeted this announcement, and the men dispersed, after being notified to assemble at their armories in the evening, to receive further orders.

It is to be hoped that the regiment will visit Washington with a sufficiently large complement of men to do credit to its own reputation, to the City it comes from, and to the occasion of which it will be a feature. Merchants whose employes are members of the regiments should rather persuade them to accompany it than throw obstacles in their way. It is rumored that the Railroad Companies intend to transport the men for a much smaller fare than that usually charged. It will be creditable to their patriotism if they do so.

Last evening there was great excitement at the armories of the several companies of the Guard. In each of them the men gathered in great numbers, and it was found that a great many who in the morning had declared that they could not possibly go to Washington, had managed their affairs so that they were enabled to announce that, after all, they would accompany the Regiment. It is probable that not less than 600 men will go. The following General Order was circulated:

HEAD-QUARTERS 7TH REGT. N. Y. S. M.,
NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1860.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.

So much of General Order No. 2, as relates to the parade of this regiment on Wednesday, 22d instant, is hereby countermanded.

The regiment having accepted the invitation of the Congressional Committee, to be present at the inauguration of the Statue of Washington, on the 22d instant, at the City of Washington, will assemble at their respective armories, ready for marching orders, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, 21st instant, equipped as follows: uniform coat and cap, with overcoat, grey pants and cross belts, fatigue cap suspended from the button of the overcoat.

Knapsacks containing a change of under clothing, extra pair boots, stockings, fatigue jacket, shoulder knots, body belt, percussion tape, and material for cleaning equipments.

Officers will wear fatigue coat, and suspend the fatigue cap from the button of the overcoat.

Drum-Major GRAHAM, with Band-Master GRAFULLA, will report with Drum Corps and Band, equipped, with overcoats, to the Adjutant, at Lafayette Hall, at quarter to 3 o'clock, P. M.

The necessary baggage of Officers, with that of the Troop and Band, will be sent to Lafayette Hall, by 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday.

No other baggage will be allowed.

The men will provide themselves with rations for the passage to Washington.

Quarter-Master WINCHESTER will make the arrangements for transportation.

Sergeants WEED and CLEARMAN will report to the Quarter-Master for orders.

By order of
COL. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.
J. H. LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

The regiment will proceed by companies to the Jersey City Ferry, and will take the cars from Jersey City at 4 P. M. Col. LEFFERTS and several of the Staff officers of the regiment visited the armories during the evening. Hon. GEORGE R. BRIGGS, M. C., was at Lafayette Hall in the early part of the evening, and addressed several of the companies. He expressed the gratification that he had felt when he had learned that the regiment would visit Washington, his conviction that it would do honor to the occasion which called it there, and his belief that the interchange of hospitalities between the citizen soldiery of different sections of the country on great national occasions was eminently conducive to that peace and harmony which all who loved the Union desired to see everywhere established. His remarks elicited considerable applause. In the armory of Company C, Lieut. FITZGERALD, on behalf of the company, presented to Lieut. GEORGE T. HAWS, (formerly Orderly Sergeant,) a splendid sword, sash and epaulettes, worth $150. Mr. HAWS expressed his delight in a brief and forcible speech.

From San Domingo.

RATIFICATION OF THE PAPER MONEY CONVENTION—REVISION OF THE TARIFF—MORE GOVERNMENT NOTES—A NEW CABINET MINISTER.

We receive by way of Havana advices from San Domingo to Jan. 22.

On that day the Legislative Body was to commence its sessions, and the Annual Message of the President was to be read. Its revelations were anticipated with great interest.

The Senate had been in session since Dec. 19, principally occupied with the recent protocol arranged between the Executive and the French, British and Spanish Consuls, in relation to the paper emissions of the Baez Administration. On Dec. 29 the debate on this subject was closed by a ratification of the Convention, with trifling modifications.

The Tariff of Imports and Exports of 1855 had also been before the Senate for revision, and on the 18th ult. all the articles of the schedule down to letter V. had been acted upon.

On the 4th ult., the Senate had authorized the Government to issue Treasury notes of the denominations of ones, fives, tens and twenties, to the amount of $50,000.

Don PEDRO RECART Y TORRES had been appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The Young Men's National Union Club.

SERENADE TO AND A SPEECH FROM HON. GEORGE BRIGGS.

It was expected that Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL of Kentucky, Hon. THOMAS A. R. NELSON of Tennessee, Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS of Maryland, and Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS of New-York, would arrive in this City last evening, for the purpose of being present at the Union meeting to-night, and consequently the Young Men's National Union Club, and other friends of the Union movement arranged to give them a serenade. A short time before the time for the serenade, dispatches were received, stating that all of them, excepting Mr. BRIGGS, had been detained in Philadelphia, and, as a consequence, the serenade was confined to Mr. BRIGGS. But little notice of the intended demonstration had been given, and it was not until 11 o'clock that the services of DODWORTH's Band could be had. At that time, however, there was quite a large gathering in front of the St. Nicholas, and after the first piece had been played, CHESTER DRIGGS, Esq., advanced to the balcony and introduced Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS.

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGGS.

Mr. BRIGGS, after three cheers had been given for him, said: GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am lost to know what all this demonstration means. I claim the honor to be a modest, unpretending and unassuming representative of a portion of this great commercial emporium. I can account for this cordial greeting upon no other ground than as a testimonial to my official course during the last eight or nine weeks of the great struggle consequent upon the effort to organize the House of Representatives. I regard this demonstration as an indorsement of my action. ["Bully for you."] In that struggle I cast my vote for Gov. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, for Speaker. [Cheers.] I trust that vote meets your approbation. [Yes, yes.] I will assure you that the highest ambition that I entertain is that my course shall meet the approval of my constituency. [Applause, and a voice, "That's so."] The struggle has terminated in a manner which I feel will result in quieting the agitation which has pervaded the country. It has already been felt in the revival of business, and we are benefited in the improved condition of things. I can assure you that the man who has been elected Speaker is a sound National, conservative, Union-loving man, [cheers,] and that, although his action through that protracted struggle had the appearance of sustaining the Republican Party, I assure you he repudiated every incendiary sentiment expressed in *Helper's Impending Crisis*. [Applause and hisses. Three cheers for PENNINGTON and three cheers for HELPER.] Gentlemen, I hear some hisses there. Rome was once saved by the hissing of a goose. It was not my purpose to make a speech; this is a compliment entirely unexpected. [A voice—"Don't say so."] I regret that the gentlemen who have been invited to address your meeting to-morrow evening are not here—gentlemen of eloquence and large experience; they will arrive in the morning to be present at the meeting. [A voice—"Who are they?"] Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL is one—a gentleman of intellectual power and national sentiment, ranking next to WASHINGTON, CLAY and CALHOUN. [Three cheers for HUMPHREY MARSHALL. Voices, "MARSHALL, MARSHALL," "Music."] Allow me to get through my speech. [Voices, "Music," "Go on," "Blow on the American Union." Great confusion and cries of "Order."] Judge NELSON, of Tennessee, will be there at the meeting. [Cheers for Judge NELSON.] He is the man who broke ground in this Union movement in January last. Mr. HARRIS will be here in the morning.

A VOICE—Where is WINTER DAVIS?

Mr. BRIGGS—WINTER DAVIS will be engaged to-morrow in defining his position in the House. He will be with you in spirit.

A VOICE—I nominate GEORGE BRIGGS, for President, in 1860—nominated by acclamation. [Three cheers for BRIGGS.]

Here the music struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and Mr. BRIGGS retired, bidding the crowd good night. Calls were made for Judge JENKINS, of Illinois, and others, but beyond an announcement of the meeting to take place to-night, no further speeches were made, and as soon as the music stopped the crowd dispersed.

The North and South.

LETTERS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMEN.

The Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, under its present organization—and the Seventy sixth Anniversary from the original establishment—was celebrated on Thursday, the 16th inst., under favorable auspices. Letters were received from the South Carolina delegation in Congress. Mr. MCQUEEN wrote as follows:

"I see that commercial men in the South are endeavoring to effect their independence of the North by direct importations for the consumption of our people, whose honest labor has bloated, in arrogance, our worst enemies on earth, until they not only express a determination to hold our lovely South as provinces to be plundered at their will, but threaten, if we dare assume our rights, to wage war upon us with fire and sword, even to the violation of our hearth-stones and household gods.

Under these circumstances, though I consider the disease at the North too gangrene to be cured by mere commercial regulations, yet I bid God speed to every step *tending to convince the North*, as well as our own people, of *our perfect capacity*, morally, socially, commercially and politically, to live independently of our enemies and the world.

Please accept for yourselves and those you represent, my grateful consideration.

Your obedient servant, JOHN McQUEEN."

Mr. ASHMORE wrote:

"The Republican Party is once more triumphant in the popular branch of Congress, *and are growing more audacious and insolent daily.* Their proscriptive policy towards the South and her institutions is not to be tolerated much longer, and our surest and most certain mode of securing independence, in or out of the Union, is in rendering our commerce, first, independent of all intermediate agency of Northern capital and importers. It is the duty of every man, and every association of men throughout the South, to prepare for the worst; and if we but tear off the shackles imposed on us by our commercial relations with Northern ports, I hazard nothing in predicting that public sentiment throughout the entire North will be so revolutionized in one year's time as to drive from the councils of the country the miserable, hypocritical, dishonest and unscrupulous demagogues and would-be philanthropists, and make ten friends of our institutions to where we have one at the present moment. If this should not occur, the duty of the South is a plain one, and even the most tame and submissive spirit in all our section can no longer hesitate as to its adoption. Such a course of action on the part of our commercial communities would strengthen the hands of our true friends of the North and of the Northwest, and enable us to shape the policy of the country, or, failing to do this, secure and maintain our rights and institutions by the formation of a Southern Confederacy, upon which we can erect the strongest Government the world has ever seen. We must first have commercial independence, and it will then be an easy matter to secure political independence. That the Charleston Chamber of Commerce may take the initiative that will lead to these desirable results is my most earnest wish. In such an effort, from my heart, I bid you God speed.

With my reiterated thanks, gentlemen, for your polite invitation, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. D. ASHMORE."

More Mail Robberies.

ARREST OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR IN OHIO.

The Sandusky (O.) *Register*, Feb. 16, has the following account of the detection and arrest of another mail robber:

"For some weeks past W. S. V. PRENTICE, Special Agent of the United States Mail Department, has been conscious that letters have been extracted from the mails on the line of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad. He has been pursuing his researches for some time, to ascertain who the thief was, but was unsuccessful until yesterday. Letters were traced to Monroeville, the junction of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark and the Southern Division of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroads, where they unaccountably disappeared. A thorough search was at once instituted, and on Sunday last about two bushels of letters were found in the vault of a privy near the dépôt. Suspicion attached to the telegraph operator at that point, on the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, a lad 15 years of age, named HENRY D. KUNKLE, and yesterday he confessed to having carried on a system of robbing the mails for a period of nearly a year past.

The mails were changed at Monroeville, from the C. & T. road to the S. M. & N. R. R., and *vice versa*, and the mail bags frequently lay in the telegraph office, where it was customary to leave them for the space of 24 hours, and sometimes longer. He said he used to shake the letters down to the mouth of the bag, and then get possession of the letters by inserting a thumb and finger between the staples through which the strap passes by which the bag is fastened. He acknowledged that he had got about $150 out of the mails, but it is estimated that the sum of about $400 is missing. To show how expeditious he was, a draft of $150 was mailed at Oberlin for Mansfield, on Saturday last at 10 o'clock A. M., and at 10 A. M. the following day, the letter was found among the other letters in the privy.

His mother is a respectable widow lady at Monroeville, and is nearly distracted about her son, who is her main support. The lad was taken to Cleveland last night, on the 6 o'clock train, to await, in jail an examination. He had been nearly two years in the employ of the S. M. & N. R. R. Co., and was much liked."

Very Rev. M. O'Brien has been located in St. Patrick's Church, Rochester, as Vicar-General in the district of the diocese east of Rochester and north of Tioga and Chemung Counties, and north also of the road from Avon to Corning, to grant permission and dispensation, according to instructions, in cases where it may be inconvenient to recur to Buffalo.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Statistics—Engineering Works—Navigation—Preservation from Fire—Improved City Rail, etc.

In Germany, wooden railway bridges are not allowed by the official administration of railways.

The value of the oil and oil-cake of a crop of 3,000,000 bales of cotton is estimated at $106,177,000.

When water solidifies into ice, its crystals cross each other at angles of 60°, and enlarge the bulk nearly *one-eighth*, with such force as to explode rocks, trees and pieces of artillery.

PATENTS.—The number issued during 1848 was 5,820 in France; 8,710 in the United States; 1,890 in Great Britain; 1,406 in Belgium; 703 in Austria; 171 in Sardinia; 107 in Saxony; 64 in Sweden, and 49 in Prussia.

315,000 miles of iron wire were used in the manufacture of the Atlantic telegraph cable, there being 18 covering strands of 7 wires each, or 126 wires in all, in the outer sheathing.

In the United States there are 1,555 iron works—882 furnaces, 488 forges and 225 rolling mills, which produce annually about 850,000 tons of iron, the value of which, in an ordinary year, is $50,000,000.

Native iron has been discovered in but very few parts of the world. Specimens have been found in Austria; and in Canaan, Conn., there exists a seam of native iron, two inches in thickness, from which horse-nails have been forged.

The total amount of gold and silver yielded by all the mines in the world, from the birth of Christ down to the year 1856, has been estimated at *sixteen thousand two hundred and nine millions, two hundred thousand dollars.*

Taking cold is caused, not by exposure to uniform cold, but by reducing one part of the body to a much lower temperature than other parts.

The wear of gold coin is estimated at about one-twentieth of one per cent. per annum, so that of every $1,000 coined, over $950 real value would still remain at the end of 100 years.

The Emperor Fountain at Chatsworth, the residence of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, with a head of water of 381 feet. carried through 2,621 feet of pipe, plays to a height of 267 feet. With the reservoir quite full, 280 feet is the highest limit to which the water can rise. The height of the great jet of the Crystal Palace Fountain at Sydenham, is 234 feet.

GREAT VESSELS.—About 2,000 years ago PTOLEMÆUS PHILOPATER built a ship at Alexandria, 420 feet long, 56 feet broad, and 72 feet high, having two prows and four rudders. It carried 4,000 rowers, 2,820 marines, and 400 mariners. Its tonnage was 6,445 tons, and its bulk about 831,759 feet. The ship *Baron of Renfrew*, built at Quebec in 1825, by C. WOOD, of Port Glasgow, was 304 feet long, 61 feet broad, and 34 feet deep; tonnage, 5,294½ tons. Some of the ancient rafts on the Rhine were 900 feet long by 250 feet wide, and were the largest artificial floating bodies known.

ECONOMY OF ENGINES.—The engines of the *Great Eastern* steamship work with an expenditure of nearly four pounds of coal per horse-power per hour. The best marine engines and boilers use 2½ to 2¼ pounds per hour; the best locomotives use about the same. Some of the Corliss stationary engines run with 2 pounds. Authenticated facts testify the belief that marine engines will soon be made to run with one pound per hour per horse power. We have seen stationary engines, called "pretty fair" by their owners, burning 33 pounds per hour per horse power. Most people say "A steam-engine is a steam-engine all the world over."

IRON VESSELS.—A canal boat constructed by J. WILKINSON, of Bradley Forge, England, in 1787, is supposed to have been the first iron boat ever built. The next one was launched on the Mersey in 1815, by THOMAS JERONA, of Liverpool. The *Aaron Manby*, built in Staffordshire, and launched in London, in 1821, was the first iron steam vessel.

Messrs. DAY & CO.'s marine cement for coating the interior of iron vessels, has been fully tested by the admiralty, and proved satisfactory. It consists of an enamel, which resists the influence of moisture and the destructive effect of the chemical action of acids in bilge water, and is produced from salt sugar, coal-dust, guano and other materials. It requires about five hours to melt into a hot lava state, is applied after a preparatory coating o patent composition over a clean and dry surface and is pronounced cheaper and better than paint.

HOW TO ESCAPE FROM BURNING BUILDINGS.—A small, light, cheap, iron ladder, permanently secured to the outside of tenement houses or other buildings, and leading from ground to roof, and within reach of the hall windows, or one range of windows of connected rooms, in each story, would afford the best, surest, and quickest means of escape in case of fire. Such ladders, in case of high tenement houses, should be as frequent as the ranges of connected apartments, so that after stairways are in flames, and halls choked with smoke there is still a known and unobstructed passage to the windows, whither all the occupants can flock, and be immediately relieved, without external aid. To build houses only two or three stories high, affords no protection against suffocation in stairways and passages. Buildings must be either fire-proof or else covered with external stairs. If they are not fire-proof, the quicker they are burned down the sooner will reform be hastened—only save the occupants.

IMPROVED CITY RAIL.—A rail is being laid on some of the suburban routes, which is likely to prove an excellent one for Broadway—perhaps the best, except a system of railway constituting a part of a good cast-iron pavement. This rail is of the Λ form, known in Great Britain as Seaton's rail, and is used on several lines. The rail rests on a straddle, a triangular timber or longitudinal sleeper, which has one corner up and the flat side down, in the position of a ridge-board on the roof of a country house. The sleepers are formed by splitting a square stick diagonally, each half forming a sleeper, and each sleeper having a greater bearing on the ballast than would any side of the square stick from which it was cut. The Λ rail has considerable vertical stiffness, as well as much side stiffness, both of which are necessary for street uses, and it presents only a narrow tread on the surface, upon which horses will not slip. One of the chief disadvantages of a rail which is as wide as the timber on which it rests, is, that the continuity of the paving is broken—it stops square and short at the timber. At other parts, the stones break joints, and the pressure on them is partially distributed among several of them, but when they stop at a square line they are more likely to be pounded down. Especially is this the case at the side of a rail, for however slightly it projects upward, it will catch and hold wheels of vehicles which approach it at an acute angle, so that the weakest part of the pavement is most traveled on and most hammered down. Any one will observe this fact by examining the pavements in our railway streets. The Λ rail with its larger Λ timber forms a support for the stones, which are beveled to fit them. So the weight coming on one of the stones close to the rail is distributed to the whole wide and long bearing surface of the timber, and the pavement is strongest where most strength is required.

The Engineer, published weekly by BERNARD BUXTON, No. 163 Strand, London. JOHN M. SANBORN, No. 12 Water-street, Boston, agent for the United States.

Some four years since, the *Engineer* newspaper was started in London, on a more liberal and comprehensive basis than any technical paper which had preceded it. The *amount* of matter—from sixteen to eighteen large folio pages—is certainly all the most studious reader could ask for. The illustrations are numerous and of a high character, both artistically and intrinsically. The subjects treated are all those which can come under the broad term, engineering—civil, military and mechanical engineering, architecture, steam agriculture, public works, etc. Railways and steam navigation naturally occupy a large space in its columns. Its general news is very complete and reliable; its reviews and reports of patents are comprehensive and of great value for consultation and reference; its reports of the proceedings of scientific societies are full and interesting. Too many technical newspapers are given to the illustration of such patents and novelties only as are paid for by interested parties, and with some show of reason, since the prices of these papers forbid a very extensive display of this most expensive matter. The *Engineer*, however, has relied on a wide reputation and popularity, at any cost; the subjects for illustration are decided by the editor in the patent office, with its weekly issue of novelties before him, irrespective of all considerations save the intrinsic value or interest of the things to be illustrated.

The proprietor of the *Engineer* is Mr. E. C. HEALEY, a gentleman of extensive literary and scientific acquirements, and, what is of great importance in this connection, ample means. The corps of contributors embrace many of the best engineers, mechanicians and scientific men in England. Among them are Mr. D. K. CLARK, author of *Railway Machinery*, the best work of its particular class ever written; Mr. W. BRIDGES ADAMS, Mr. ROBERT MUSHET, the great authority on iron and steel, and many others.

The acting Editor in chief is Mr. ZERAH COLBURN, an American gentleman, well-known to the railway public in this country, the associate author with Mr. A. L. HOLLEY of *European Railways*, a work which these gentlemen were sent to Europe to prepare, by some of our Railroad Companies. The long and practical familiarity of Mr. COLBURN with American railway practice, and his extensive researches in the European systems of railways, steam navigation and metal working and manufacture, together with his Yankee perseverance and progressiveness, render him peculiarly capable of doing justice to these ample and extraordinary facilities. The result is a really first-class, useful paper, dignified and somewhat conservative, but vivacious and sufficiently progressive to lead public and professional opinion in the great field of engineering.

ITALY.

Notes of a Trip from Munich to Florence—State of Northern and Central Italy—Political Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1860.

A journey from Munich to Florence, by way of Innsbruck and the Brenner Pass, traverses those parts of Austria and Italy which are now, politically, most interesting to the traveler, as well as those regions which attract by the beauty of their scenery and the character of their people. The wild valleys of Tyrol and the gentler slopes of Venetia gather new elements of interest from the important part which those countries are playing in the drama of the century. At the present season, indeed, nature affords little or no attractions to the sojourner in Austria, and the study of the people is all that repays the trouble and fatigue of Winter travel.

At 9 o'clock, of a clear, cold evening, after a seven hours' ride on that slowest of earthly railways, (always excepting the Long Island,) the Munich and Innsbruck, I left the latter place in the post; and in a few moments we were ascending the first of the series of hills which culminates in the Brenner itself. Below us was the town, sparkling with a thousand lights, from its bed of snow. Three months ago there was no gas in Innsbruck. Now it is brilliantly lighted, by a private company, who are said to be lining their pockets at the expense of the citizens, and charging the most outrageous prices for the consumption of their gas. The first lighting took place on the anniversary of SCHILLER's Birthday, which was thus rendered, to the simple folk of these Alpine valleys, a day of double interest.

The tourist who has admired the picturesque beauty of Tyrol in the Summer time, would scarcely recognize the face of the country in its present aspect. The huts of the Senners, far up on the mountain side, are undistinguishable amid the mass of snow; the cascades that made such lively music hang silent and motionless, transformed into ice; the peaks whose outlines were soft and round, stand boldly out against the clear Winter sky, only fringed with the sharp tracery of leafless branches. And yet Tyrol in Winter has a beauty of its own—a pure, cold, changeless beauty; and when one is comfortably packed in a warm carriage, with a companion and a cigar, and can look from time to time out into the moonlight, it is quite worth while to traverse the Brenner in January.

The change which has taken place in the political aspect of Tyrol, within the last three months, is as marked as it is fortunate. Of all the possessions of Austria, outside of Vienna, Tyrol is the only one which presents any ground for hope or pleasure to the friends of the Empire. Three months ago, even the loyal Jägers were alienated. I think I wrote you at that time that vague thoughts, even of Democracy and Republicanism, lurked in the valleys of this hitherto so patient and constant land. Now, all is changed. The people are glad of the opportunity to swing back to their ancient faith; and the House of Austria has no truer subjects than these. The cause of this is to be found in the judicious manner in which the Archduke has himself introduced and headed the movement for reform. Soon after the peace of Villafranca, the question of reforms in Tyrol was committed to a body of *Vertrauungsmänner*, chosen from the people, and representing all the interests of the peasantry, manufacturers, nobility and clergy. These "*confidence men*" did not prove themselves such in the American sense, but actually deliberated, honestly and thoroughly, on the state of the province; and finally, headed by the Archduke, presented a programme to the Emperor, which he sanctioned without hesitation—and won back, with a stroke of his pen, the hearts of a wavering people. "Ah!" said one of the *Vertrauungsmänner*, "if all Austria had such Governors as our Archduke, there would be quiet and contentment in a month."

And yet the Tyrolese are less blindly attached to the Church than ever before. To the Catholic religion, to the Virgin and the Saints, to their legends and traditions, to their own priesthood, they still cling, as of old; but the temporal authority of the Pope is, in these retired recesses, a mere myth. It is a significant fact, that the letters of condolence and sympathetic indignation which Catholic Europe has been sending to Rome for the last month or two, found no signatures in that most Catholic of regions, Tyrol. The religion of the Tyrolese is rather individual than organized. Each parish looks up to its fatherly old pastor, with a love and reverence not always misplaced. Once in a while, the Bishop travels through, and realizes, to their simple minds, the glory and authority of the Church on earth. If the Pope were to vanish to-day, the Catholics of Tyrol would hardly be disturbed in their Church government.

How marked was the change as soon as I crossed the line into the Venetian provinces. The people of this part of Italy, although they have not been enslaved so long as their brethren of the West, seem to be more degraded and dispirited. They hate the Government and the soldiery only less than they fear them. And they show their feelings by manifestations which are open to the charge of cowardice; such as maltreating unfortunate soldiers who may be out alone at night. In Verona the theatre has been closed, because the people are resolved not to attend places of amusement till they are again free. I have been told by Austrian officers stationed in Italy that they are as widely separated from the people as though they were deaf and dumb. The citizens will not eat at a table where an officer sits, nor speak to one upon the street, nor allow their wives and daughters to look at, much less speak with the scores of nice young men in uniform, who promenade the public walks, or watch the latticed windows in vain. What wonder that the army earnestly desires a renewal of the conflict with Sardinia, or even France. "That was the happiest day of my life," said a young Mars, fresh from Montebello and Magenta, to me; "we poor fellows have nothing to do now; war is our only amusement!"

I satisfied myself, while in Venetia, that the forces of Austria in Italy have been, since the new attitude was taken by France, gradually but constantly on the increase. It is certain, moreover, that the army are expecting a renewal of hostilities at no distant period.

The present Winter is one of great severity in this part of Italy. As far south as Bologna, I found great quantities of snow; and, indeed, I came all the way to Florence without finding the wrappers and mufflers which I wore in Tyrol at all superfluous.

Coming from Mantua, speaking Italian so poorly, and bearing a passport covered with German *visas*, I was, of course, peculiarly liable to suspicion from GARIBALDI's men; and my progress through the Duchies and part of the Romagna was but a series of detentions and delays, which would have been much more vexatious, had they not given me the opportunity which I desired of testing for myself the workings of the new system—for system it deserves to be called, in spite of its temporary and provisional nature.

It must be confessed the Italians put more favored nations to shame, by the judgment and self-control with which they have sustained themselves in this most trying and difficult position. Owing, by their own free will, allegiance to a King who does not recognize them, they are, if they hesitate or falter, exposed to all the horrors of anarchy. And yet I never saw freedom more completely reconciled with order. One would imagine that the Government had existed years—so quietly, and in such a common-place way, does it issue its edicts—repaving streets, repainting fences, distributing prizes in art and science, no less than organizing and sustaining the military force and the police system.

On the night of the 20th, Bologna was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the return of CAVOUR to the Ministry of Turin. It is confidently expected that CAVOUR will bring about the long-desired consummation, and that the Provinces of Parma, Modena and Bologna will be acknowledged and annexed by VICTOR EMANUEL. If Austria really intends to renew the war, it will be *then*. Milan could be easily recovered, I am told, but no more.

Throughout the country the old coats of arms have been removed from the public buildings, and the White Cross of Savoy, with the tri-color and the Sardinian Crown, have taken their place. All proclamations are made in the name of His Majesty the King. The army wears the Sardinian uniform. In every town, some principal square or street has received the name VICTOR EMANUEL. In short, everything that can inspire in the people a sense of the permanence and strength of their institutions, seems to have been done.

The army, and especially the National Guard, are well clothed and tolerably armed. As to the *physique* of the Volunteers, they are remarkably handsome, and brave-looking; but not so heavily-built as the Austrian soldiers. In the last war the Croats were more than a match for the lighter Italians, when they were brought together. It is to be hoped that the new army of Italy will not be put to such a test.

Twenty hours on the Apennines, and I arrived in still another State, with its own peculiar complications and anomalies of position. But I will not at present enlarge upon the paradox which Florence presents—save to wonder, as all have been obliged to do, at the ease with which a cumbrous machinery, with legally no motive power, is made to work, through the good sense of the people themselves.

We hear from Rome of new attempts at revolution, in the city itself. The number of foreigners in Rome is very small, compared with former years; and the price of lodgings is unprecedentedly low. I see in the *Monitore* that apartments which last year commanded 180 scudi, may be now had for 60, or even 50. The prophets say that "something will happen" within the next ten days. *Nons verrons.* R. W. R.

PRO-SLAVERY WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Ostracism Attempted, but Counteracted.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 9, 1860.

You know there is still rampant in some portions of this State—especially in the counties of Madison, Mason, Bracken and Lewis—a "Democratic" spirit, disagreeable to contemplate, much more to realize. It is a spirit irreconcilable with personal freedom and personal security; with "life, liberty and the pursuity of happiness." It allows no argument, no reason to combat it or dispute its sway. Whether the spirit of Truth or of Error, in the consciousness of its might, it assumes that it is right, suffers no one within its reach to question its assumption, and assures the world that it is and ever will be absolute monarch of all it surveys. Let no outsiders or insiders, within its scope, dare assert "the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties!"

The "earthly gods" of these counties, with their divine backers, in council at Frankfort, snuff treason in every breeze and zephyr. Their abnormal institution must be propped. Normal and abnormal means must be plied to sustain it. It rests on volcanic ground which may any instant belch forth! No peace with "Abolitionists!" They are all spies and seditionists. Away with them! The Seward sappers abroad and at home must be encountered with the weapons of a warfare knowing no mercy and no law save that of DRACO or Judge LYNCH. Duty, safety and the interests of the community compel "the powers" to treat all Free-Soil immigrants and settlers as John Brown Helperites! They are dangerous to the State. In the name of the people and the people's God, expel or destroy them! Crush out and wipe out any sort and all sorts of home Free-Soilism! Such "mobocrats" fancy they impersonate the State, and can stride over Kentucky soil, wielding all the prerogatives and powers of the State! Their State, of course, can do no wrong; or, if it does, it must be upheld and fortified and justified at any rate and in any way. Infallible as the Pope, they are as terrible!

Now, in fact, all Kentucky is not roused to a madness and desperation that can't discriminate between friend and foe. The ghost of BROWN, with his pikes and torches, does not haunt and horrify us all, and murder our sleep and our reason. There is a moderate, rational sentiment still left, worthy of notice, expressed privately and publicly by many influential Kentuckians.

They declare—and among them Mr. PRENTICE—that unquestionably hundreds of the citizens of the North, who have within the last year gone to the South and given no just cause of exasperation or excitement, have been denied all protection of the Constitution and the laws—been outraged and banished! They doubt whether any Northerners are now in Kentucky or elsewhere who are known by respectable men, beyond all question, to be tampering with slaves and inciting them to rebel. They would not blindly and recklessly sanction mobbish outbreaks, anarchy, and the outrage of all or any Northern citizens in their midst. They would not drag anybody to the slave confessional, and torture him with inquisitions about Slavery's divinity. They would not compel a man to utter his convictions, and then cuff, kick, and flog, tar and feather him for doing so! While they would and will save the property and the lives of themselves and their families from insurrectionists, they desire and intend to be careful whom they brand and handle as such, and what means they use to secure their end. The guaranties of the Federal Constitution are not to be trampled on to keep off Northern citizens of the United States. Repulsory measures of that sort would make matters worse—provoke really dangerous aggressions.

The rights of persons as of property should be guarded. To preserve both, without invading either, is the common object. To confiscate Southern property escaping into the North, is a crime and an outrage. But to violate the personal privileges and immunities of a Northern citizen, when in the South, is an enormity greater still. While Mr. PRENTICE deplores the spirit of anarchy in both sections, he admits that "outrages upon persons are more heinous than outrages upon property." Personal rights are more sacred than proprietary rights. Unconstitutional offences against the former are more gross and more grievous.

But the country has had enough of both. The sooner there is an end of them the better for all. Let the Constitution, and all its provisions, be everywhere respected. Let "mobocracy" everywhere be done away with. Let Northerners no longer have reason to exclaim with Mr. RAYMOND, that "so far as the liberties guaranteed to every citizen are concerned, the provisions of the Constitution are already as dead in the Southern States as the receipts of a Roman Emperor!" And let Southerners no longer have reason or pretext for complaining that the Constitution, so far as it guarantees their vested rights, is nullified, evaded, or trifled with, by Northern States or Northern men. Return their fugitives, keep off kidnappers and interlopers, and let Southern institutions alone! Suppress and extinguish this Slavery party agitation on *both* sides, and then we all will treat one another as we ought. This Kentucky and Southern feeling, constitutionally manifested, is not to be disregarded. PONTIAC.

Railroad Matters in New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph in the Money department of Monday's TIMES, touching the "impending disagreement between the Camden and Amboy and New-Jersey Railroads," conveys the impression that the application now before our Legislature for the construction of a Land Improvement Road from Hoboken to Newark, is opposed by the New-Jersey road *solely* and *merely* because it (the proposed road) would conflict with the interests of that corporation. This, permit me to say, is a mistake. The road in question would, undoubtedly, compete with the New-Jersey road, and opposition to it on that score would be but natural. But this is not the *real* and controlling cause of hostility to the project. The bill now before the Legislature confers extraordinary powers, grants unusual privileges, and practically nullifies all previous legislation as to railroad improvements in East Jersey; and *this* it is that has provoked the hostility, not alone of the New-Jersey Railroad, but of the community at large. Hitherto the people of Essex, Union and Hudson counties, have been independent of all railroad domination. Railroads have been constructed as they were demanded by the public necessities, without the patronage of existing corporations; and these corporations, in all recent legislative grants of power or authority, have been invariably laid under such restrictions as the people regarded as necessary to the preservation of their rights. This being true, it was only to be expected that a scheme designed to override the people and to foist upon East Jersey the same monopoly rule which has so abridged railway facilities in West Jersey, would be sternly opposed. To sit down unresistingly and permit the consummation of a project which secures to an already mammoth corporation absolute control of all internal improvements, now established or held in prospect among us, would be to surrender that principle of freedom of railroads everywhere, which to Jerseymen has come to be regarded as infinitely important. The New-Jersey Railroad, whatever may be its faults or shortcomings, is at least in this contest on the side of the people, and by the expression of its leading representatives, it stands clearly pledged to the doctrine of free roads to all. In this conflict it insists only upon an adherence to this principle. It opposes the present bill because it confers unlimited powers—imposing none of the restrictions which have been put upon all other corporations. Let the present bill be withdrawn and another substituted in which no monopoly privileges shall be conferred, and the New Jersey Road, whatever *the people* may do, will no longer be found opposing the project, which then, however unnecessary it may be, will at least be legitimate in its character. NEWARK.

NEWARK, Feb. 13, 1860.

FROM BERMUDA.

More of the "Great Gymnetrus" or Sea Serpent—Sir Houston Stewart and his Successor—Escape from Shipwreck of a Spanish Bark—Pleasures of Free Masonry.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Friday, Feb. 3, 1860.

The all-engrossing topic of talk here is the "*Great Gymnetrus*," recently captured in one of the bays of these islands, of which I sent you a full description in my letter of the 30th of January, by the steamer *via* Halifax, N. S. Since then, a very interesting account of this most singular fish has been drawn up, and published in the *Bermudian*, of the 1st inst., by J. MATHEW JONES, Esq., Fellow of the Linnæn Society of London. This highly-cultivated gentleman (who, by the way, is also an English Barrister,) has been spending some months here, prosecuting his studies in a most interesting branch of science, Marine Zoology; and he has selected these islands as the scene of his investigations, because of the extensive and curious field of operations which, in that respect, the Bermudas present. It was most fortunate that the capture of the "Member of the Sea Serpent Family" took place while we had sojourning amongst us a practiced hand in natural sceince, who has already acquired some fame by his contributions to that great branch of knowedge; and I am sure the readers of the TIMES will peruse the following description, as well as the accompanying remarks from Mr. JONES' pen, with no ordinary interest:

To the Editor of the Bermudian:

MY DEAR SIR: As the icthyological specimen captured by Mr. GEORGE TRIMINGHAM, at Hungary Bay, has attracted some public attention, perhaps a short description of the creature in question may prove interesting to your readers. I have, therefore, much pleasure in forwarding the following particulars.

Believe me, very truly yours,

J. MATHEW JONES, F. L. S.

THE HERMITAGE, Jan. 26, 1860.

Order, Acanthopterygü; Family, Cepoladæ; Genus, Gymnetrus; Species, ——— ? Body, attenuate, compressed; naked; tuberculate; cuticle, a silvery covering of metallic lustre. Length, from facial to caudal extremities, sixteen feet seven inches. Depth, at fourteen inches from facial extremity, nine inches, and increasing gradually to near the ventral extremity of the stomach, when it attained its greatest depth of eleven inches, and then decreased by degrees to the caudal termination. Width, at the same distance and through the spinal column, two and a half to three inches.

These dimensions are in the extreme.

From the frontal extremity of the caput (excepting a slight depression at the occiput) to the position at which the above dimensions of depth and width were taken, a gradual elevation of the dorsal ridge took place, and from the capital portion of this ridge arose at equal distances from each other, a series of ten or eleven erect, quill-like, flexible filaments, from two to three feet in extent, gradually tapering from base to apex, and possessing, in the case of the three longest, lanceolate points. These capital filaments were, with the exception of the three anterior ones, unconnected by membrane. From this series of lengthened filaments, all along the back, from head to tail, extended a series of intermittent fins, so closely situate to each other as to present the appearance of a single fin, and having the spinose rays of each individual fin joined by the connecting membrane. The ventral fins were entirely destroyed, save a portion of the *right* ventral, which is sufficient to show that it was composed of two consistent bony rays, which probably extended some distance from the body and must have formed a powerful engine of direction. The pectorals were also almost entirely destroyed, although the base of the *right* pectoral was sufficiently complete to enable me to state that it contained twelve spines. Anal, and caudal fins, absent.

Head, truncated, compressed; facial outline of a dark color.

Mouth, so damaged as not to be positively determinable as regards form and appearance, but from the portions of jaw still remaining, I should pronounce it malacostomous.

Eyes, fourteen lines in diameter, slightly depressed. Irides, three-and-a-half lines in width, of a bright silver, encircling pupils of a somewhat oval shape, and, in color, a light transparent blue.

Stomach. Intestinal chamber extending from beneath the gills to the anal extremity, five feet. Unfortunately this chamber had been opened and its contents partially injured before I saw the specimen, but a large proportion of milt, intestine, &c., has been preserved, including the major portion of the swimming bladder, which for so large a fish may be considered small. Its color, a bright scarlet This swimming bladder contained a large amount of oily matter, and a piece thrown on the ruffled surface of the water immediately stilled the agitation.

Gill rays, eight in number, four to a side, crimson, flabellate; the anterior pairs furnished with double rows of flabels, having the internals white, and armed on their inner sides with minute dark-like appendages.

Gill covers, bony, radiate; not entirely covering the gills.

Teeth. No appearance of any.

In concluding the above description I must not omit to state that it was a male fish, and from the extremely fragile nature of its various parts I may venture to express an opinion that it had by no means attained maturity. I may also remark that my measurements were taken 22 hours after death, during which time it had lain exposed on the rocky shore.

REMARKS.

This genus of Acanthopterygious fishes is of a form so thin and flat in proportion to its length, as to have obtained among the ancient icthyologists the name of Riband Fish. Although several species are known to science, yet they are all of diminutive size in comparison with the individual now obtained. *Gymnetrus Hawkenii, G. Banksii*, and *G. gleme* are occasionally found in the British seas.

So little appears to be known of this singular tribe of fishes, that even in the present advanced state of marine zoology, their habits, haunts, &c., remain blanks in the book of nature, and will probably long continue so, unless opportunities like the present should occur, to enable us to add new facts in the history of these remarkable creatures.

The most notable fact, however, in connection with the capture of the present specimen, will doubtless be the interest and attraction it will produce in the scientific world, for most assuredly we have in the specimen now before us, many of the peculiarities, save size, with which the appearance of that hitherto apochryphal monster, the Great Sea Serpent, as detailed by navigators, is invested. The lengthened filaments crowning the caput, joined anteriorly by the connecting membrane, and extending to the shoulders, would, viewed from a vessel's deck, present to the spectator the mane so accurately described as a singular feature in the gigantic specimen seen by Capt. MCQUHÆ, R. N., and officers, of H. M. S. *Dædalus*. Then again, the rapidity with which that individual specimen moved through the water, would coincide with the capabilities of a member of this genus, for the motive power produced by such an extent of tail, coupled with the extremely compressed form of body from the head throughout, must be immense.

Here then we have a partial elucidation of the various statements which have at intervals appeared in the columns of the united presses of England and America, emanating from the pens of travelers, and usually headed—"Occurrence of the Great Sea Serpent"—criticised, however, in an ungenerous manner, and always exposed to an unmerited ridicule at the hands of the many, but nevertheless firmly believed in by the few, who have patiently waited to see the day when the mystic cloud which has hitherto veiled the existence of the maned denizen of the deep should vanish with the suspicion of the sceptic, and exhibit more clearly the truth of the assertions of those illused men, who, endeavoring like useful members of society, to extend the cause of natural knowledge by publishing candid accounts of what their eyes have seen, have always met with an amount of contempt and reproach, sufficient to silence for ever the pen of many a truthful writer.

I am sorry I have not the number of the *Illustrated London News* at hand, in which Capt. MCQUHÆ's graphic statement appeared, as it would have afforded me an opportunity of particularizing other features in connection with his specimen and the present one. The facts, however, regarding the mane-like appendage, and the rapidity of motion to which I have alluded, are still fresh in my memory.

My best thanks are due to Mr. GEORGE TRIMINGHAM, the captor, for the generous manner in which he placed the fish at my disposal.

With respect to other news I have very little to add. Vice-Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART is spending the few remaining weeks of his official career as Naval Commander-in-Chief on this station at these Islands. His successor, Rear-Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, is expected here next month. Sir HOUSTON is a very popular man throughout the Colonies embraced in his command, and will carry home with him the warm wishes of the inhabitants generally for his future welfare.

Gov. MURRAY, it is said, will return to Bermuda this month, to complete his term of official service, which will expire in July next.

A fine Spanish bark, the *Hermoza Valenciana*, was nearly wrecked upon our reefs on Tuesday last, the 31st ult. The captain, evidently ignorant of the extent of the coralline barrier that encircles Bermuda, made the land in the morning, and stood in towards it with unusual boldness. Before an hour had elapsed, the bark was bumping on the shoals. A gentleman residing at the West end, and doing business there, as well as pilots, went off to the stranger, but they found there was not one person on board who knew a word of English. The captain was alarmed, and so were his passengers, at the predicament he was in; but by dint of signs and gesticulations, kindly persevered in by the gentleman who visited the bark, the captain was made to understand how he should steer his ship so as to get clear of the chain of reefs, which directions he followed, and soon was extricated. Fortunately, the tide was on the rise at the time. The bark was thirteen days from Havana, bound to Cadiz; cargo—mahogany, cigars, &c. The captain, whose name is GASPER ROCAFULL, turned out to be a Freemason. The gentleman who went on board was also of the fraternity. As soon as the Spaniard found out this, his Castilian blood leaped through his veins from feelings of joy. He was ready to dance with delight. Noyeau, cigars, and other nice things were offered in profusion to the gentleman; and after hobbing-and-nobbing with a glass or two of the delectable liquor, the "brethren of the mystic-tie" parted, and the Spaniard went on his way rejoicing. *.*

The Chiriqui Company.

THE CHIRIQUI IMPROVEMENT SPECULATION—A REPLY TO THE PANAMA CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 6, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 28th January ultimo, there is a communication entitled "Another Mule Job," and in quotations, "The Chiriqui Improvement Company," dated "Panama Transit, Jan. 17," which deals in such wholesale false and slanderous allusions to the rights and characters of individuals, that those affected by it deem it proper to take some notice of it. As the article is inserted without a name to designate the author, it was the impression of some of the parties whose rights are involved, that an action for libel should be brought against your paper, and thereby, at least, ascertain who it was outside of your editorial corps, who were privileged to use your columns for the purpose of gratuitous abuse. To this end initiative steps were taken by the chief of the "Chiriqui Improvement Company," who resides in your City.

But as it was the opinion of some of those interested who reside here, myself among them, that you could have no motive in publishing false statements which affected the rights and characters of your fellow-citizens who were engaged in laudable business pursuits, but that the article referred to was inserted without your knowledge of its true character, and that you will not refuse to give up the name of its author, and make all due amends, if properly applied to, I have concluded to address you this letter, and respectfully ask its insertion in your columns. If you are not, as I am sure I believe you are not, purposely giving circulation to falsehoods and slanderous statements affecting our rights, we have no desire to harass you, and acting upon this hypothesis we have advised the suspension of all proceedings of a legal kind; but should the contrary prove to be the case, we will endeavor to protect ourselves from both private and public assault by all the means in our power.

I shall not attempt to point out and refute *seriatim* the errors in the statements contained in the article from the pen of your anonymous correspondent, for such would be to convert that which I ask as a right into a trespass upon your columns, of which I would not be guilty.

So far as the grants of the Chiriqui Company are concerned, either as to extent or character,—the quality of the harbors and the topographical features, of the country for the convenience of constructing a road, &c., and the rich deposits of coal and other minerals, which are so immediately proximate to the two most excellent harbors which lie at either end of our route, and which have scarcely a parallel in the world—these and all pertinent facts were made the subject of specific and conclusive proof before the Cabinet and the President of the United States, in advance of any contract with the Government. Indeed, greater care could not have been taken than was by the respective heads of the Departments whose duty it was to look into the facts submitted in reference to the Chiriqui Company, and especially by the President of the United States, and the Secretaries of State and the Navy, and the Attorney-General, who required the most positive evidence to be shown at each step. At that time we met each and every requirement made upon us to prove the title and rights of the Company, including the capacity of the harbors, and all the franchises, rights and appurtenances, which made it desirable to the Government, and which induced the Government to make the purchase it did. We think therefore that it may be fair to presume that the officers of Government who made the purchase which so disturbs your correspondent, used due diligence in examining our title before they acted, and must have had, at least, *prima facie* evidence, which differs widely from the random assertions of your anonymous correspondent.

The truth is that the Government has purchased for the sum of $300,000, rights and franchises worth millions, that, with the coal it gets, is alone capable of working an annual saving to the Navy Department of over $1,000,000 after the construction of our road from the Atlantic to the Pacific harbors, and will, in time, double this sum, besides the many other valuable considerations secured in the contract alluded to in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. And should we not be too much damaged by such assaults upon us as are contained in the article of the 28th January, and succeed for the future, as we have in the past, in the consummation of our laborious enterprise, both the people of New-Granada and the United States, as well as the commercial men of the whole world, will render us full credit for our exertions. But I will not say more as to the value of the Chiriqui Company, reserving such showing for those whose duty it may be to act officially upon the subject.

I have serious doubts whether the communication of your correspondent was written in a locality nearer to Panama than this where I now write, or at any great distance from the City of New-York. My reason for such doubts is founded upon the following sentence, which I quote from his article;

"Since this scheme has been begging about the doors of the Department at Washington, *I have been more than once applied to by very prominent members of Congress for information on the subject of Mr. Thomson's contract,*" &c., &c. Now, it will be observed that Congress convened on the 5th of December, and the letter of your correspondent is dated "Panama, Jan. 17," not less than three thousand miles from where Congress is in session; yet your correspondent tells you that he has "*more than once been applied to by very prominent members of Congress for information on the subject.*" It may be very possible that during the six weeks or less that elapsed between the meeting of Congress and the date of your correspondent's letter that he was applied to, as he states, for information on a subject of which he shows himself to be equally ignorant and prejudiced. He cannot allude to the last Congress, for that had adjourned before any contract was made, which was done in May last, and my own opinion is that his allusions to the inquiries pressed upon him by "members of Congress" are just about as truthful as his statements about "Mr. THOMSON's contract," and are equally falsehoods and slanders upon all the parties alluded to.

While he pretends to be very disinterested, and is only giving to Congress information sought by its "prominent members," he takes it upon himself to advise that body that it is better for it to give attention to the Pacific Railroad than to be considering the value or utility to the Government of the "Chiriqui Transit Route;" and for fear that might not be sufficient, he tells the world that the "Panama Company is entitled to all the rights ceded to the Chiriqui Company!" Did those "prominent members of Congress" ask for your correspondent's information upon this important subject, too? Now, I will not presume that any one connected with the Panama Company would descend to countenance such a communication as that which has occasioned this; but at the same time, I must indulge the suspicion that the writer of it fully expected to be rewarded for his labors out of the flowing treasury of that respectable Company, and will be sadly disappointed if he should not be. The least that can be said of this palpable fingerboard in the letter of your correspondent is, that it points the path he wishes to travel, provided he can receive his per diem and mileage.

The following sentence in the letter is the most exceptionable of any: "Were the scheme only a mistake instead of a swindle." The man, for he is no gentleman, who wrote that sentence wrote what he knew to be a lie, if he knew anything, and perpetrates the greater crime of traducing and slandering generally. I dislike to use such language, but the assault which I aim to repel demands it, and I refer your correspondent to the close of this communication for the name of a responsible party.

I now respectfully ask of you, Mr. Editor, not to publish any further assaults upon the rights or property of the Chiriqui Improvement Company, without having the name of the writer attached to it, so that we can know who our assailant is. The gentlemen who compose that Company are not aiming to "swindle" any one, or to deceive the public, nor are they willing to submit to such imputations without resorting to all proper means to chastise the author. If even a just cause of suspicion of the honesty of any man who assails in the dark. If your correspondent has any knowledge of facts important to the country, let him, over his proper signature, write like an honest man.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH B. STEWART,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Education states that the general fund of the State is $1,523 090. The number of public schools in the Commonwealth is 4,444—an increase for the year of 23; number of persons in the State between 4 and 15 years of age, 220,379. The scholars of all ages that attend the public schools in Summer, number 220,379; in Winter, 211,388. The attendance at the public schools of persons over 15 was 23 607. The amount of money returned as expended on public schools alone, exclusive of the expense of repairing and erecting school-houses and of the cost of school books, was $1,519,171 33—an increase for the year of $14,682 45. From the statistics contained in the Secretary's report, it appears that there is a decrease in the number of children between 4 and 15 years of age, of 2,925, which indicates a loss of more than 12,000 in the population of the State.

The Sectional Contest.

A FINAL LETTER FROM MR. GEORGE WOOD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had not intended to publish another article, but it became necessary, on further consideration, to explain some matters which required elucidation. I shall close, however, with a very few remarks, in addition, upon this trite but important subject. It is a striking circumstance that this sectional contest has arisen among the intellectual classes, at the North especially. Heretofore they have been confined principally among the rude, the licentious and dissolute. This state of things was not anticipated, I will venture to say, by the far-seeing sagacity of WASHINGTON. In his Farewell Address, though he has depicted with something like a prophetic inspiration the peculiar features of this sectional division; although he was familiar with the regulation and guidance of armies, and the controversies about public secular affairs, yet it is not probable that he was equally versed in religious dissensions, and especially in those in which fanaticism formed a prominent part. Very few, I imagine, supposed that, if this country became distracted by sectional strife, a portion of the clergy of New England, heretofore so conspicuous for order, decorum and regularity, would take so important a part in it.

It is very important to inquire into the nature and character of religious fanaticism; and in order to do so, it is material to distinguish between the fanatical and the Christian spirit. When it becomes requisite for Christians to attack a course of vicious conduct in a class of men, they attack the vice, but show a proper regard for the persons who are addicted to it, with good feeling and good intentions; and with studious zeal they warn and entreat them to beware of the odious character of the vice, and to avoid it in future. While they condemn their follies, they show a Christian feeling for their welfare.

Not so with the fanatic. He shows, if possible, a more ardent zeal and antipathy than the genuine Christian, against the vice, and at the same time he displays a bitter malignity against the subject of it; he does not use the means of reformation, but attempts to punish and to torture. Of these two principles of proceeding, one or the other prevails in all moral reform in the common affairs of life, and they depend for their selection upon the character of the reformers, whether they are amiable and pure, and partake of the Christian feeling, or whether, on the other hand, they are malignant and demoniacal. Christianity partakes, in its character, of a spirit of benevolence, and is based upon genuine philanthropy; it contains, in illustration of its character, a new and additional commandment: it directs its disciples to love one another, and even to love their enemies; hence their exhortations to virtue, and denunciations against vice, are attended with such beneficial results. When ELIZABETH FRY, in one of her journeys of charity, visited the inmates of a prison, she observed two females who laughed and scoffed at everything that was said and done. When about to take her leave, she approached them with an affectionate smile, and said that when she visited them again she hoped she should hear better things of them. There was something in her countenance so touching and tender, that it awakened in them new feelings. They both burst into tears. By this means the work of moral reformation was auspiciously commenced.

This anecdote will serve to illustrate the difference of the two proceedings, and the vast superiority of this over the other.

Of a kin to this feature is charity, which is another characteristic of the Christian system. When Christianity became the religion of the Roman Empire; when the Cross in the heavens, we are told, shone before the triumphant CONSTANTINE, the face of nature assumed a new aspect; asylums, the abode of wretchedness, rose on every hand as if by magic, and were filled by inmates of poverty and misery. Their distresses were relieved, and they were cheered and cured. But before that eventful period no abodes were provided for the miserable. They wandered about the streets, forlorn and desolate. They were like wrecks set adrift from the moorings of humanity on a dark and dismal ocean.

Such were some of the transformations made by the conversion to Christianity, and these fruits have always been produced by its introduction, when pure and unadulterated. But the scene was changed when Christianity in time became firmly established, and it formed a large and predominant part of the Empire; it became corrupted. *They felt power and forgot right.* Then the fanatical spirit began to prevail, persecution lighted the fires, and they blazed in the *auto-da-fé*. For a long period religious dissensions were followed by religious persecutions, and begat the most bitter hatred between the contending parties. Ecclesiastical hatred became in time to be considered the worse species of hated—the most malignant and the most furious. I am aware that some writers deny these to be religious persecutions, and contend that they were not really religious, but were fostered by political dissensions in the name of religion. They did not attend to the character of religious fanaticism—they were really religious, and marked by religious zeal—but at the same time they were not pure Christianity. This fanatical zeal was concerned about religious subjects, and devotees are not impostors. They are only moving in a devious path, and with a sincere and ardent, but misdirected devotion, they have covered the earth with misery and contusion. Witness the thirty years' war; when all Germany was flooded with torrents of blood, or when ZISKA bequeathed, in his last moments, his skin to form a drum-head in order to beat his surviving warriors to arms. It is a striking circumstance to show the fury which actuated the religious combatants.

The true spirit of religious fanaticism, as thus depicted, may serve to explain the true character of the proceedings of the Abolitionists, without ascribing to them imposture—and will serve to show that they are really sincere in what they have done, but under gross delusion as to the true Christian spirit. At the time when this unfortunate conflict arose, the Southern people were ripe for reformation; they began to discuss in their legislatures the merits and demerits of Slavery, and they were willing to listen to any suggestions of amendment with a sincere good will. Their code of Slavery will admit of amendments which will greatly improve the condition of slaves, as well as of their masters. But the Abolitionists, by their malevolent and misdirected proceedings, barred all such efforts. Violence begets violence, and reaction took place, and the more zealous and intemperate among the Southern people became extravagant in their opinions, and considered the institution, as it existed, a great benefit to society. And the Abolitionists, instead of advancing the benefit of their masters or even of the slaves themselves, have folded their arms and left them to seek charity where they could best find it. The good they have done, if any, lies totally concealed. The evils they have done are patent and obvious, and have benefited none in reality, but have only conferred a fanciful benefit upon certain notorious and unscrupulous party leaders. They have broken up, in a good measure, the spirit of fraternal feeling—they have embittered the South against the North and the North against the South, and have attempted to deface the finest fabric of government that the world has ever witnessed. G. WOOD.

The Excise Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the Excise law is attracting increased attention since the assembling of the Legislature, permit me to offer some suggestions as to a new law on this subject.

Prohibition is still insisted upon by some persons as the only remedy for the evils of intemperance, notwithstanding that it has become evident that a prohibitory law cannot be enforced in the present state of public opinion.

Other persons being discouraged in the attempt to diminish intemperance by legislative interference, are ready to fall back upon the old license system, and there to leave the question, so far as it relates to the legal remedy. It is obvious that neither of these systems are likely to lead to any practical improvement. To me it seems that a *temperate* temperance law, close up to public sentiment, is what is wanted, and that such a law can easily be enforced.

The Committees of the Legislature, having this matter in charge, should give a hearing to all parties, including liquor dealers as well as prohibitionists, and then prepare and report such a just, simple and practicable law as ought to meet the approbation of the Legislature and all reasonable men. Such a law will command respect, and if successful, will prepare the way for such further improvement as its practical working may indicate to be necessary. There are some provisions that ought not to be omitted in case such a law should be passed.

First—All existing laws upon the subject should be abolished, because they are complicated and ineffectual.

Second—No licences should be granted, because the license system is partial and anti-Republican, and because no one should be authorized to do an immoral act, even although the party to whom the license is granted gets it upon the supposition that he has a good moral character.

As a substitute for the license system, a plan should be adopted by which any person who intends to deal in ardent spirits, should be required before entering upon the traffic to give a bond, with two sufficient sureties, to the effect that he will conform to the law. Let the bond be approved by a Judge of a Court of Record and filed in the office of the County Clerk, and a suitable fee, say $20, be thereupon paid into the County Treasury. The bond and fee should be renewed yearly.

The law should provide proper penalties in cases of its infringement, and direct the District-Attorney to conduct prosecutions. It should also permit any aggrieved party to prosecute the dealer or the bondsman, as circumstances might require.

In case of any person engaging in the traffic without having first filed such bond and paid the required fee, he should be subject to much heavier penalties.

This substitute for a license law would naturally cause the bondsmen to keep watch over the dealer, for their own protection, thereby constituting them a kind of volunteer police.

Other advantages will readily occur to those who are familiar with the practical operation of the law, and more particularly the law applicable to auctioneers, which requires bonds to be given before the auctioneer enters upon his occupation. W

A Paid Fire Department.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 10, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, as one of the originators of the Paid Steam Fire Department of this city, and one who has for years taken a deep interest in the subject, to correct an error in your article upon a Fire Department in your issue of Feb. 9. The city of Philadelphia has no paid Fire Department, although the introduction of steam is rapidly and effectually preparing the way for this valuable reform. It is the city of Baltimore which has, nearly one year since, abolished the volunteer system, with its hand machines and other old fogy concomitants, and instituted in its stead an entire Paid Department, consisting of one Chief Engineer and assistants, one hundred and thirty-two men, seven steamers and two Hook and Ladder trucks. Of this force four steamers and one truck can be concentrated upon any given point within a mile from their common centre, and be throwing water in ten minutes from the striking of the telegraph signal boxes and alarm bells. All of the apparatus can be conveyed by horses at the rate of a mile in seven minutes, with safety and economy, and each machine will have, upon its arrival, sufficient steam for immediate service. The advantages of this system, in a moral point of view, you have ably elucidated. Its healthy influence upon its *attachés*, as compared with the effete system which it has supplanted, cannot rightly be estimated in dollars and cents.

Whatever of rowdyism there has existed in our city for the past twelve months, there attaches no part or parcel to its Fire Department. Fires are extinguished rapidly, quietly and effectually. There are no hangers-on, no runners, no running into each other, no "cutting off," and other similar amusements of the volunteer boys; and did the present department cost the tax payers of Baltimore treble the amount which it now does, I am sure the individual among them, who would be willing to return to the old system, cannot be found.

In conclusion, I would mention, by way of comparison, that the old system cost, with the appropriations from councils, honorary memberships and blackmail, about $40,000 per annum, while the present one is estimated to cost, for the present year, $60,000 only.

With the hope that you may be earnestly and successfully seconded by all true friends of so great a reform, I am yours truly, H. SPILMAN.

The Relief of City Travel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not call public attention to the propriety of opening a railroad avenue between the upper and lower portions of the City, on which an elevated road may be built and the passenger business be conducted without impeding or being impeded by the traffic of the streets?

On such a construction of the length of the Sixth or Eighth-avenue lines twelve steam cars would do the work of fifty such as now used, leaving either terminus as often and making the trips in less than half the time. Being made larger they would give incomparably better accommodations, and could be run cheaper than so many small cars dragged by horses.

By adopting a system of regular stopping-places, very quick time might be made, as the following table will show, reckoning a speed of thirty miles an hour, with half-minute stoppages:

STARTING FROM ASTOR HOUSE.

	Minutes.	Stopping, Minutes.
To Canal-street	1	½
To Houston-street	2½	½
To Tenth-street	4	½
To Twentieth-street	5½	½
To Thirtieth-street	7	½
To Fortieth-street	8½	½
To Fiftieth-street	10	½
To Central Park	11½	

The time occupied between the same points being now nearly one hour. There would be space underneath the tracks of an elevated road for a fine arcade or promenade, connecting the landing platforms throughout the entire length of the line.

The cost of such a work would be great, but certainly not out of proportion to the immense business it would command. Quick time, large and well-ventilated cars, the natural accompaniments of the project, are things unattainable by the horse railroads, by multiplying which we only multiply nuisances.

INDICATOR.

A Plea for Pro Rata.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 17, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of this morning's issue, under the head of the "*Pro Rata* Bill at Albany," I am a little surprised at your taking such a decisive stand against the passage of the bill. Knowing your opposition to monopolies and willingness to advocate measures that are *Pro Bono Publico*, allow me to call your attention to one point in the management of railroads centering in this City. We all know the disposition of companies and incorporated bodies to monopolize where they have no competition.

The transportation of milk to this City has become a more extensive business than many are aware of; so much so that its freight is indispensable in meeting the current expenses of the roads. Some eight or ten years ago the railroad companies could carry our milk for a half cent per quart, and it was the best paying freight at that, for,—by the by, had it not been for the milk freight the New-York and Erie Road would not have reached further than Port Jervis to this day. Now that the farmers along the line of the roads have become engaged in the milk business, the freight is raised to seven-eighths of a cent per quart on the Erie, and 1 cent per quart on the Harlem, to the great injury of the dealer and consumer in this City. They monopolize the milk transportation, for there is no competition; hence we must submit to the exorbitant charges until, perchance, we have some relief through our Legislature.

Respectfully yours,
A. HOWELL, No. 620 Hudson-street.

THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—It is generally believed, by those most familiar with the boot and shoe trade, that the strike of the journeymen shoemakers will inure principally to the benefit of the manufacturers. For some time past there has been an over-supply of boots and shoes, and manufacturers have been repeatedly urged to reduce their production. But there could be no combined movement for this purpose, and no individual manufacturer was willing to curtail his business one quarter or one-third for the benefit of his neighbors. So the supply has exceeded the demand, with a prospect of the continuance of the same depressing feature in the trade during the coming season.—*Boston Journal.*

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

TRIAL OF THOMAS THOMPSON ELLIS, M. D., FOR GRAND LARCENY—HIS CONVICTION AND SENTENCE TO THE STATE PRISON.

The notorious confidence-man, Thomas Thompson Ellis, styling himself a "dental physician," whose adventures have been the theme of the newspapers of Canada and the Eastern States, including New-York, for three years past, came to trial yesterday before Recorder BARNARD. Though often taken before Police magistrates, and committed to the Tombs for examination, he has hitherto, by *finesse* and address, managed to evade a direct criminal trial. But yesterday, notwithstanding further efforts of his counsel for postponement, (and it may here be said, that Ex-Recorder Smith, Ex-Judge Dean and Mr. H. L. Clinton, having been applied to to defend him, refused to do so,) he was confronted with a jury. The special charge, out of many, which was tried, was one of grand larceny, the indictment charging him with obtaining a diamond ring, valued at nearly $200, by fraud, from a patient of his, named Mary Roberts, a lady residing in Broome-street—the Doctor's office being in Bleecker-street. The lady, it appeared, had been Ellis' patient for some time, and had been cajoled by him into lending him on sundry occasions, sums which in the aggregate amounted to $1,100. In acknowledgment thereof, he had given her notes of hand—one for $600 on a worthless Pennsylvania Coal Company—and others, all of which he subsequently obtained from her and destroyed. On Feb. 25, 1858, he "admired" a diamond ring on her finger, asked to look at it, and, permission being granted, put it in his pocket, and never thereafter did Miss Roberts lay eyes on it. And that was the specific charge against him yesterday. Miss Roberts testified clearly to this fact, and bore from the counsel who were not ashamed to defend the "Doctor," as those before-named had been, a very rigid cross-examination with considerable equanimity.

The main issue of the defence was the signing of a certain paper by the prosecutrix, Miss Roberts, to the effect that she had lent the money and ring of her own free will to Ellis, and that she was contented with his engagement to return it at some future period—which, of course, if such paper had been genuine, would have disposed of the case at once—it being, under those conditions, no larceny. But not only did Miss Roberts testify that she had never signed such a paper and that her signature was forged, but the broker called to identify it, and her landlord and others, did not think it was hers; and, although they were witnesses called on his own side, went almost directly against him. In summing up to the jury, the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Sedgwick, justly said that since Col. Marmaduke Reeves, *alias* MacAlpine, *alias* a dozen other names, no individual so dangerous to the community had operated in this City. The Recorder made a strictly impartial charge, leaning, if anything, towards the evidence given in the prisoner's favor. The jury, after an absence of ten minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty.

The District-Attorney moved for judgment, whereupon, on being asked to say why judgment should not be pronounced on him according to law, the prisoner introduced to the Court his ledger and books of account for the purpose of showing that he had lent Miss Roberts various sums of money, which were credited to her. But, on the Court making a comparison with other entries to other parties, it appeared that the entries which he designed to have appear were debits to himself, from the prosecutrix, were really acknowledgments of sums owing to the prosecutrix from himself. He then read an affidavit prepared by himself, of the most insolent character—and which his counsel wisely forbore to countenance himself with—to the effect that the prosecutrix had once been the Recorder's client, and that he could not, therefore, expect an impartial trial in that Court. This the Recorder met with a denial, stating, however, that there was this much truth in it: Before he was elected to the Bench, as a lawyer practising in the City, he had a partner named Jones, whose client this lady was. During Mr. Jones' temporary absence he might have given her advice. Further than that, there was no truth in the allegation. His Honor further states that he had received warning letters, and had been informed by officers of the Court that the prisoner had made statements to the effect that he (the Recorder) dared not send him to the State Prison. In order to investigate the matter, if Judge Russell had tried the case he (the Recorder) would have been in Court ready to have been called as a witness.

The District-Attorney has received letters from the authorities of St. Catharines, Canada West, from Drummondville, Canada West, and from the Ex-Mayor of Boston, giving the convict Ellis a fearful character. According to their account, he is even worse than Marmaduke Reeves, *alias* McAlpine. In this City his frauds are numerous. He has cheated tradespeople to large amounts. From Chandler Smith, tailor, in Broadway, he obtained large amounts of clothing under fraudulent pretensions; from Mr. Hernstein, of Broadway, he procured dental and surgical instruments, worth $150, in the same way. There are still seven indictments pending against him.

The Recorder sentenced him to three years and six months, with hard labor, in the State Prison.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Milienny* vs. *Shillington.*—I decline to make the order at present, but the counsel for plaintiff can submit in writing the grounds upon which he claims the judgment asked for.

Smith vs. *Smith.*—Order of Reference to Mr. Leffingwell to examine and report the facts, &c.

The Matter of the First Flushing Congregational Church for leave to Mortgage, &c.—Order granted.

Lewis vs. *Nelson.*—Take an order to show cause why order should not be vacated, returnable in one or two days.

Davis vs. *Rudolph.*—Order granted.

Patten vs. *Crane.*—I see no necessity for granting the order asked for. I cannot grant it on the within paper.

COMMON PLEAS.

BRADY, J.—*Jackson* vs. *The East River Bank.*—Motion denied, but without costs.

HILTON, J.—*Jetter* vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

Degrunne vs. *Orser.*—Same order.

Wallace vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Case settled.

Calendar—TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 200, 9, 20, 71, 375, 219, 12, added to the calendar for Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 43, 577, 275, 583, 501, 441, 507, 587, 591, 593, 601, 607, 607½, 505. *Part II.*—Nos. 278, 184, 412, 508, 1028, 198, 484, 400, 460, 124, 310, 326, 422, 246, 160, 240, 56, 452.

COMMON PLEAS.—General Term.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 20, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 107 bbls. Ashes, 2,138 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Wheat, 760 bushels Rye, 2,104 bushels Oats, 1,926 bushels Malt, 1,097 pkgs. Provisions, and 861 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 65 bbls., including Pots at $5 25, and Pearls at $5 43¾, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COCOA—Sales 300 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 600 bags Java at 15¾c.; 550 mats do. at 15c.@15¼c.; 1,300 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 70 bags Santos at 13c ℔ ℔., usual terms. Stock of Rio in first hands this evening 17,000 bags.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 3,000 bales, including 2,000 bales *in transitu*. Prices have been sustained.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	9	9	9⅛	9¼
Middling, ℔ ℔	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11½
Middling Fair, ℔ ℔	12⅛	12⅜	12⅞	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in pretty fair request at uniform rates. Sales, 8,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 20; extra State at $5 30@$5 45; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6, ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in demand, and is steady. The transactions comprise 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian exhibits no alteration. Sales have been made of 500 bbls., including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 55@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey; $4 for Baltimore, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more active, and is firm. Sales 31,500 bushels, including white Canada on private terms; white Michigan at $1 50; Milwaukee Club at $1 20, in store; Chicago Spring at $1 18, with a small lot (500 bushels) at $1 20; and red Southern at $1 29@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn has advanced to 80c. for white and yellow Jersey and Southern, with sales of 27,000 bushels. Rye and Barley are unaltered. Oats are in demand and are firm, including Canada, at 41½c.@45c.; Western at 44c.@45c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@43c.; Southern at 38c.@41c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 500 bales North River at 95@$1 10 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 40 bales last year's crop at 8c.@16c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been inquired for, while other kinds have been sparingly sought after at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of small lots of New-Orleans at 46c.@48c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, including Common at $1 67½ ℔ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Spirits Turpentine has attracted less attention at from 46½c.@48½c. ℔ gallon. Buyers are looking for a reduction in prices.

OILS—Transactions have been limited to-day. Prices have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 2,450 bbls., in lots, at $18 50 for new Mess; $14 87½@$15 for new Prime, for immediate and future delivery; $17 50@$17 60 for old Mess; and $12 50@$12 62½ for old Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c.; and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔. Bacon is less active, chiefly at from 8¾c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Lard attracts less attention; sales 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is unaltered; the day's business comprises 450 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75 @$12 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16 50@$19 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues plenty and heavy, at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is inquired for at 9½c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 120 tcs., at $3 87@$4 37½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day,—sales having been confined to 219 hhds. Cuba, at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 4,000 bags Pernambuco at 7⅜c.; and 80 boxes Havana, part at 7½c. ℔ ℔.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales have been made in Providence during the week of 57,000 pieces, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 6,000 pieces 64x64, 5⅝c.; 11,000 pieces 64x64, private terms; 3,000 pieces 60x68, 5⅝c.; 8,000 pieces 60x64, 5⅜c.; 5,000 pieces 60x64, private terms; 10,000 pieces 60x60, private terms; 9,000 pieces 52x56, 5¼c.; 5,000 pieces 48x52, private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 ℔s. Prime at 10⅜c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have have been reported of 250 bbls. at 23c.@23¼c., chiefly at 23c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 400 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ ℔.; 200 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 80 tons Quercitron Bark on private terms; 200 boxes Bacon and 100 pkgs. Lard at 22s. 6d.; 50 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; also, by steamer *Kangaroo*, 150 bales Cotton at 5d. ℔ ℔; 600 boxes Bacon and 100 tcs. Lard at 35s.; 900 boxes Cheese, at 40s., and 11 tons Cloverseed, 40s. For London, 100 bbls. Pork, and 100 tcs. Beef, on private terms, with 100 boxes Bacon, at 30s. For Bremen, 660 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 3d.; 300 boxes Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.; and 20 tons Measurement Goods, at 30s.

Real Estate—Feb. 20.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

3 lots on 118th-st., near 6th-av., ea. 25x101, $550 ea.	$1,650
1 lot adjoining, 25x100	560
6 lots adjoining, each 25x101, $545 each	3,270
4 lots adjoining, each 25x100, $550 each	2,200
1 lot adjoining, 28x101	546

Sales of Real Estate at auction, Feb. 20, 1860, by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

1 lot N. S. 11th-st., near Broadway, 27x103.3	$7,220

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, or a single furnished room, with gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at 30 East 13th-st.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BED room on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 174 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE let, with or without board, by a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE ROOM WITH GRATE, closets &c., for a gentleman with partial board, in a private family at No. 74 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished, to let with board, to a family, or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room, with board for two single gentlemen, at No. 381 Pacific-st., near Bond.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THE upper part of the City, having more rooms than they require, would be pleased to make arrangements with two gentlemen for their accommodation; breakfast and tea would be provided. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMily to rent, to two or three single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; breakfast if desired; only a few steps to the stages or cars. References required. Inquire at No. 691 Broadway, dry goods store.

NO. 19 UNION PLACE—(BROADWAY, ABOVE 15th-st.) Do not move on the 1st of May. One suite of rooms to let with board: also, two single rooms at the above desirable location; breakfast from 7 until 9, dinner at 6; best of references given and required.

WANTED—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR two or three single gents, to board at No. 46 Columbia-st. Brooklyn Hights, opposite Middagh-st., 3 minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. For health and beauty it is unsurpassed. Inquire as above.

NO. 10 NELSON-PLACE, NEAR EIGHTH-st. Large and small rooms to let, to gentlemen, with partial board.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—AT NO. 89 CLINTON-place, 8th-st., a furnished room on the second floor, to a gentleman.

A FURNISHED PARLOR, ALSO ONE OR two rooms, to let to gentlemen, at No. 28 East 28th-st. The house contains all the modern improvements.

INSTRUCTION.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND PRIMARY SCHOOL,
21st-st., corner of Broadway.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEORGE C. DOBSON,
Making the Pupil a Proficient Player
in twelve lessons.
No. 566 Broadway, Room No. 5, up stairs.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

MISS RUSSELL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This school is located at Greenfield, Mass., a town on the Connecticut River, which in climate and scenery is unsurpassed; it is also accessible by railroad from all directions. There are two terms in the year, the first beginning Sept. 16 and ending Feb. 2, the second beginning Feb. 24 and ending July 13. The course of instruction embraces, in addition to the common and higher English branches, the French, German and ancient languages. A native French teacher resides in the family, and French is made, as far as possible, the language of the school. Circulars, embracing terms, references, &c., may be obtained at the office of J. Russell & Co., No. 89 Beekman-st., New-York, or by application to Miss Russell, in Greenfield.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NO. 309 West 22d st.—The next term of this Institute, designed for pupils of both sexes, from six to sixteen years of age, commences on Monday, Feb. 13. The plan embraces a thorough English and German education, preparing boys for business or college. Separate classes for young ladies. Gymnastics taught by an experienced teacher. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. There are a few vacancies for boarding pupils. Circulars and full particulars respecting the Institute may be had on application to
Dr. RUD. DULON, No. 13 Market-st.
Dr. H. GEKKE, No. 309 West 22d-st.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address, by note, LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHING THE PIANO, wishes more pupils; for her ability, faithfulness and success, she refers to all her present patrons. Terms, $10 per quarter of 24 lessons, of one hour each, and for young beginners, $5 per quarter of 24 lessons, of half an hour each. Address S. F. P., Box No. 1,444 New-York Post-office.

$33 50 FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION.—The Spring term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 22. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Fare from New-York $2 50. Address for circular, Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence Feb. 3, and is a most favorable time to enter this Seminary, as the course of study will not be interrupted by a vacation for twenty-one weeks. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition fourteen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Term opens April 13. Fourteen Instructors. Ladies desiring to teach, furnished places. Write for a Catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

A HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR A FEW children in a private family, where they will receive the most careful attention and the most tender treatment, may be heard of by application to HOME, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

MUSIC.—A LADY WELL EXPERIENCED IN teaching the piano, and having a few vacant hours, would like to have a few more pupils to instruct at their residences. Apply at No. 27 Perry-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A BOYS' SELECT SCHOOL, IN Brooklyn convenient to the South and Wall-st. ferries, a thoroughly competent assistant, (graduate of College) to give instruction in the classics and mathematics; remuneration: for two hours each day, during five days of the week, a comfortable room, with board; write, stating qualifications, and address SCHOLASTICUS, Brooklyn Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable lady as teacher; is highly educated and fully qualified to teach the different branches of an English and French education. No objection to go as housekeeper in a gentleman's family and instruct the younger members; will be found a most desirable person. Can produce satisfactory testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Fully competent in Music, French, German, Spanish, Drawing and English branches, for desirable situations both in and out of New-York. Apply at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway. N. B.—Pupils received for private tuition or Seminaries.

IMPORTANT—TO ALL WISHING INSTRUCTION at home, in English, Classics, Mathematics or French, by an experienced teacher, (speaking French fluently,) a graduate of Yale College. Address RALPH DAYTON, No. 170 Bleecker-st., corner of Sullivan-st., or call at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO TEACH French, music and the English branches is desirous of procuring a situation at the South or West, as governess in a family or teacher in a Seminary. Would take charge of a small select school. Best of references given. Address Box No. 3 299 Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH THE piano in a very pleasant situation South; one able to teach French in addition would be preferred. Call or address LOUIS ERNST, No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New-York City.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE JOHN-ST. Daily Union Prayer Meeting, which was commenced Feb. 22, 1858, will be held on WEDNESDAY next, 22d inst., at 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. A brief history of the origin and progress of the meeting will be given and an opportunity afforded to speak of personal blessings received, and of signal answers to prayers which have come under the observation of those who have presented requests to the meetings in behalf of others. Ministers and members of all denominations are invited to be present, and whosoever will let them come.

NOTICE.—SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF THE War of 1812 will meet at the Mercer House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., in full uniform, at 12 o'clock M., precisely, to celebrate the birthday of the Father of our Country, Gen. George Washington, with the United Americans, at the Cooper Institute, by invitation. All our brother Veterans, in this City and adjacent counties, are invited to meet with us. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFFE, Adjutant.

A. P. A.—THE VARIOUS LODGES INTENDing to celebrate the Immortal Washington's Birthday, will meet on the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., at Union-square, right resting on 4th-av., under G. Marshal J. Heron, and in procession will pass through 14th-st., 7th-av., 23d st., 1st-av., 10th st., 3d-av., Bowery, Chatham-st., the Park, Broadway, Canal-st., Hudson-st., 8th-av., 14th-st., to Union-square, and be dismissed.
ALEX. PEARSON, Chairman.
JOHN REID, Secretary, Of Com. of Arrang'ts.

A. P. A.—THE VARIOUS LODGES INTENDING to celebrate the immortal Washington's Birthday, will meet on the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at Union-square, right resting on 4th av., under G. M. James Heron, and in procession will pass through 14th-st., 7th-av., 23d-st., 1st av., 10th-st., 3d av., Bowery, Chatham-st., the Park, Broadway, Canal st., Hudson-st., 8th-av., 14th-st., to Union-square and be dismissed.
ALEX. PEARSON, Chairman.
JOHN REID, Secretary of Committee of Arrangements.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF NEW YORK LODGE, No. 3 A. P. A., are requested to be punctual in attendance at their lodge-room, No. 179 Wooster-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 22d inst., at 6½ o'clock precisely, to celebrate the birthday of the immortal Washington. By order of the Lodge.
WM. BROWN, W. M.
JOHN C. WILEY. Rec. Sec'y.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF MT. VERNON Lodge, No. 14, are hereby notified to attend an important business meeting of the Lodge, at their rooms in Knickerbocker Hall, THIS EVENING.
JOHN REID, R. S.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS WILL preach THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr Burchard's) on 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Seats free for all. Young men are specially invited. The services of this devoted young preacher for the remainder of the week will be announced in the daily papers of Wednesday.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

In addition to our immense stock of Housekeeping Dry Goods, we will offer THIS DAY, our
SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF
RICHARDSON'S LINENS, of every quality,
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, and
MARSEILLES QUILTS; also,
300 pair of RICH LACE CURTAINS.
All of which will be offered at prices that will give satisfaction to purchasers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL EXHIBIT ON
MONDAY, Feb. 20,
Their entire Spring importations of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
consisting of the choicest productions of the European manufactories.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
LONG AND SQUARE.
A large and magnificent assortment.
JUST RECEIVED.
WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL
MONDAY, Feb. 20.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
Now opening,
IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETING LINENS,
RICHARDSON'S AND YOUNG'S SHIRTING LINENS,
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS—ALL WIDTHS,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
DAMASK, DIAPER AND HUCKABUCK TOWELING,
TURKEY-RED, DAMASK AND TORLINETTS—WITH DOYLIES TO MATCH.
MUSLIN QUILTS.
A full assortment of flannels.
WAMSUTTA and all the popular brands of BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS and SHIRTING MUSLINS kept constantly on hand.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Just opened a line of ladies' white and brown cotton hose superior quality, at 25 cts.—worth 3s.
Also, another invoice of those FINE FRENCH KID GLOVES, at 5s.—worth 7s.

FROM AUCTION SALES.
NEW AND RICH DRESS SILKS
AND WOOLEN DRESS GOODS,
In every variety.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 20,
A new invoice of
RICH DRESS SILKS, very heavy,
At $1 per yard; actual cost $1 50.
ALSO:
A full assortment of
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, (a job lot.)
AT
60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85 and 90 cents per yard.
A superb article of
PATTI PLAID, 4-4 wide, at 3s. per yard.
Actual cost 80 cents.
Five Cases
NEW ALL WOOL SAXONY PLAIDS, warranted,
At 25 cents per yard.
Housekeepers' LINEN and COTTON goods
A general assortment of
The Best Marks,
RECENTLY PURCHASED
FROM AUCTION,
At 30 per cent. below usual prices.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MILLS SKIRT COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS,
No. 18 Cortlandt st., New-York.

The quality, style and finish of these goods are conceded by judges to be unequaled. In order to meet the demand of many of our customers, we have just added to our assortment
THE ELIZABETHAN TRAIL,
which is, we are confident, the most graceful Skirt ever produced.

The band of each Skirt manufactured by us is stamped "Anglo-American Mills." Buyers will please bear this in mind, as Skirts of a *very inferior quality*, in imitation of our goods, are being offered in this market.

22. TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WOVEN SKIRTS. 22.

LETTERS PATENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Dated Oct. 4, 1859, reissued Dec. 27, 1859, vest in us the exclusive right to make and sell what is known in the market as the
WOVEN SKELETON SKIRT.

It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us, but inasmuch as dealers may not be fully aware of our rights, we hereby notify the trade that these goods cannot be legally sold without a license, unless they bear our stamp, or are manufactured by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer and date of patent must be stamped on each skirt.

We have retained as counsel C. M. Keller, Esq., and Geo. Gifford, Esq., who have commenced legal proceedings to maintain our rights against parties willfully infringing. Application for license can be made to S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 22 John-st., or WILLIAM KING, No. 153 West 15th-st.

We commenced a suit against
J. P. MORAN & CO., No. 248 Canal-st.,
for infringement of our patent, on the 5th of January last, in the United States Circuit Court.
JAMES DRAPER,
S. H. DOUGHTY,
WILLIAM KING,
JAMES BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1860.

W. S. & C. H. Thomson & Co., Osborn & Cheesman, J. Wilcox & Co., E. S. Sheldon, and C. H. De Forest are licensed to manufacture and sell Skirts under this patent.

LINENS.
We shall open on Monday,
in our retail department,
1,000 dozen Napkins,
various qualities.
500 pieces Shirting Linen,
Paton & Co.'s superior make.
200 new styles Damask Cloth,
all sizes.
200 pieces Linen Sheetings, super,
every width,
at prices calculated to suit
every retail buyer.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

QUILTS, TABLE COVERS, &c.,
at retail.
We shall be prepared on
MONDAY
to exhibit
Quilts all Sizes and
very superior quality,
Piano and Table covers,
Embroidered, Printed and Gallooned,
very rich.
Wine Covers, Table Damasks,
and every variety of
House-keeping Dry Goods,
at low prices.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WHOLESALE CARPET BUYERS.
A large assortment of
THE NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST PATTERNS,
from the most
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN MAKERS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SPRING SILKS
AT WHOLESALE.
2,000 pieces received per last steamers,
From 60 cents per yard upwards,
Comprising one of the most elegant and
Cheapest stocks in market.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS.
300 cases of Paris and Lyons novelties.
Received per steamers *Arago* and *Arabia*.
Samples will be ready for exhibition on MONDAY,
Feb. 20, at 9 A. M.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, prints, muslins, linens, table-cloths, handkerchiefs, hosiery, plaid and stripe muslins, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT ILLUSTRATED BIBLE
EVER PUBLISHED.
PART I. OF CASSELL'S
ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE.
PRICE FIFTEEN CENTS.
Is now on sale at all Booksellers.
A copy forwarded by mail on receipt of 15 cents.
CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

SHORT-HAND REPORTERS WILL FIND all works on PHONOGRAPHY at FOWLER AND WELLS', New-York. Also—"How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," "How to do Business," "The Family Gymnasium," "The Science of Human Life," Works on Phrenology, Physiology and the Natural Sciences. Call at No. 308 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Will continue open until the 1st of June.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXCELlent thorough cooks, washers and ironers, experienced children's nurses, waiter girls, and a number of the most efficient up-stairs servants. The above are servants of the most respectable and highly recommended class, and may be seen at MANNING & CO.'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, which still maintains its supremacy for supplying a superior class of domestics, and is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as good cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other is a good chambermaid, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing, waiting or chamberwork. Both have lived together for two years and five months. Would like to get situations together. The best of references given from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches; she understands meats and pastry; also, is a good baker, and understands all kinds of desserts; has no objections to assist in the washing in in a small family; the best of reference from her last employer's. Call, or address M., No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid, or would assist at washing and ironing; would make herself generally useful in a small respectable family; wages not so much an object as a respectable situation. The best of reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 343 Hudson-st., second floor.

WANTED.—TO CITY AND COUNTRY EMPLOYers of respectable female servants.—A number of smart girls, with good references, are now waiting engagements at WESLEY'S first-class female office, No. 292 4th-av., above 22d-st. On hand a first-class cook, also a chambermaid and laundress. 20 smart Protestant girls wanted immediately. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a small family; has no connection in this country; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GERman young woman, a situation; is a good cook; baker of bread, biscuit, and a splendid laundress; would do general housework, or chamberwork, waiting or seamstress; is very willing and obliging to her employer; good reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a good pastry and bread maker; no objection to assist in the washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 13 University-place, Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF SOBER and industrious habits, a situation as cook in a gentleman's family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 268 6th-av., near corner of 17th-st., in the dry good store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED girl, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, and jellies, ice-creams and fancy dishes; wages $10 to $12, in a private family or respectable boarding-house. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork if required; has been accustomed to do family sewing by the day, would now prefer a permanent situation. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady and do plain sewing; has no objection to travel South, or to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or as plain cook and to do washing and ironing. Has lived three years in her last place. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 211 East 19th-st., front room, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as child's nurse and chambermaid, or as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can produce best of City references. Can be seen at No. 452 3d-av., near 33d-st., or address E. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress or chambermaid; is fully competent to fill either situation; has unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, REspectable young woman, fully competent for her duties in every particular, as cook and laundress; makes excellent bread and pastry; has lived with some of the most respectable families in City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE private family by two Protestant girls, one as first rate cook, the other as excellent chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO AMERICAN girls; one as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress alone; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; both have the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen at No. 91 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, games and desserts; is a first-rate baker. no objection to a large family; best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 296 1st-av., near 18th-st., in the Fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived with the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl, to do general housework, or as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK AND baker, and to assist in washing and ironing, by a well-recommended girl; or would take a laundress' situation; she is an excellent washer and ironer. Call at the office No. 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or lady's companion by an intelligent young lady. Good reference can be given. Call on or address S. B., No. 39 Commerce-st., near Barrow-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; can be highly recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as regular lady's maid; she understands her business in all its branches; is a perfect hairdresser, dressmaker, and also millinery. Address E. H. W., by note, No. 331 6th-av., in store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches, game, soups, baking, pastry, and all desserts; best City reference given. Call at No. 294 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-rate laundress; can give the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she lived upwards of four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 95 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; can take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has good City references; call at No. 238 6th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as seamstress and nurse, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 211 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 346 7th-av., on the 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 211 East 19th-st., third floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, one who thoroughly understands her business, and has the best City references. Call at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place, 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Good reference given. Call at No. 22 West 10th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as monthly nurse; has taken care of invalids. For further particulars call at No. 237 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as waitress or chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 114 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, by a Protestant young woman; is a good baker and an excellent laundress; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK AND IRON, or do general housework; understands the duties of a servant, and is willing to perform them. Apply at No. 424 Broadway. Can enter her place this day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY one who thoroughly understands her business by experience; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 321 East 18th-st., cor. 1st-av., over the grocery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and fine washer in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 99 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework or up-stairs work; can give good City reference. Apply at 185 West 19th-st.

A VERY COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, WITH five years' reference; a superior cook, with other respectable and desirable servants, are now disengaged at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. CHARLES BOCKHAM is not connected with any other office.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TRUCKS, CARTS, HARNESS, HORSES, &c.—Two trucks, teams, &c.; 2 carts, horses &c; 1 coal cart, &c., that lately done the work of Tinken & Wheatley, steam sugar refinery. Inquire at No. 166 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A SOUND BAY horse, 16 hands high; perfectly kind. Apply at No. 18 Lexington-av., in stable, before 10 or after 4 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WISHES TO MEET an employer who has graperies, green-house, and gardening generally to do, as advertiser has City references for general practical knowledge that can't be objected to; he is able and willing to work; has a very small family, and will not accept a situation but where there is a range of glass. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married Englishman, 38 years of age; a first class gardener in all its departments, viz: greenhouses, flower and kitchen gardens, propagating early and late, forcing grapes, cucumbers, melons, mushrooms, &c., the formation of new grounds: first-class City reference. Address EDWARD ABBOTT, Box. No. 1,590 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who has a thorough and practical knowledge of grape growing in hot and cold graperies, greenhouse forcing, fruit, flowers and vegetable growing; has had twenty years' experience; is not afraid to work; can come well recommended from his last employer, where he lived seven years; has a small family. Address THOS. TAYLOR, care of James West, Tarrytown.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man of long practice and experience in this country; he thoroughly understands his business in each and all the departments of his profession; unexceptionable City reference. Address GARDENER, Morrisania Post-office, Westchester Co., for one week, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION AS GARdener, by a man thoroughly acquainted with his business, the laying out of new grounds, getting up of graperies greenhouse plants and the care and management of a farm. Reference of the highest character. Has a small family. A note addressed to HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, STRICTly sober, and of good moral habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. Call on or address J. C., No. 845 Broadway, near Union square. Inquire until Wednesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE private waiter, Protestant, with good references, in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended from her last place; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, honest and trustworthy. Address left at the market corner of 22d-st. and 6th-av., with butcher, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; has no family but his wife; he is an excellent hand at horses; has a thorough knowledge of a vegetable garden and hot beds. Can furnish satisfactory reference from the best of families. Direct a note to M. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A respectable boarding-house, or restaurant where there are private supper rooms, by a steady, active man, of long experience, and who understands his business. Address J. S., care of Mr. Van Doran, No. 531 Houston-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by a respectable Protestant man, with first-class City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability for the last seven years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address Y. Y., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business, green-house, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c.; best of references from present employer. Address, for this week, J. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a man who is competent in every respect and can give the best of City reference; apply or address, for three days, COACHMAN, No. 96 West 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF SOME up-town church, by a man of several years experience. A note addressed to F. R. D., No. 272 8th-av., stating where an interview may be had will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man; he understands his business thoroughly, and has good City reference to that effect. No objection to town or country. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a respectable young man; he understands his business thoroughly and has good City reference to that effect. Can be seen for four days. Address THOS. M. Y., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, SOber man, as groom and coachman; is a good driver and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to City or country; has good reference from his last place. Address C. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a Protestant single young man, as coachman and to assist in the garden and make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Can be well recommended. Apply for two days, at No. 124 4th-av. near 12th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener that truly understands his business, and will take an interest in his place. Advertiser is sober and willing; has good reference. Address, for 3 days, F. D., Box No. 97 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S, also a dairymaid's situation, by a respectable man and wife, (Protestants,) without incumbrance; both understand their business thoroughly; best reference. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., above 22d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter; understands the care of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference, if required. Apply to J. MULVANY, No. 199 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, German, married man, who understands greenhouses and graperies, flowers and vegetables. Call on or address H., corner 4th-av. and 29th-st., in the Bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family, or respectable boarding house; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 193 West 20th-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LONG ACCUStomed to driving a wagon and delivering goods in this City, a permanent situation. Address TRAVER, No. 23 Barrow-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; he understands his business well, and has good city references. Address W. T., No. 4 Horatio-st., or No. 194 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some wholesale house or office. Address N., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TO WOOL MANUFACTURERS.—A FIRST-class blue and fancy dyer, of technical experience, is desirous to make an engagement.
H. L. WARNER, Hartford, Conn.

FARMER, GARDENER, FLORIST AND GRAPE GROWER.—A foreman's situation wanted by a Scotchman of long experience in such capacity. Inquire of C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row, till March 1.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—AN AMERICAN woman, who thoroughly understands her business, is wanted as housekeeper for a boarding-school. Call on Wednesday, the 22d inst., between 8 and 10 A. M., at No. 504 Washington-st., near Spring-st.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS, a neat, tidy girl as chambermaid and waiter. Such can call, from 12 to 4 o'clock, at No. 100 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL OR MIDDLE-aged woman to do general housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer; the place can be permanent if suited. 219 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK FOR A SMALL family; and, also, a waitress, who can come well recommended. None but Protestants need apply, at No. 32 East 19th-st.

WANTED—GOOD BOOK CANVASSERS OF BOTH sexes, to call at No. 35 Ann-st., up stairs this morning, at 11 o'clock, and see a fast-selling book, in numbers.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE care of an infant and sew may obtain a good situation by applying to No. 108 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT NO. 130 CHATHAM STREET, AN active young man, who uses neither tobacco nor intoxicating liquors. Apply after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, to assist with the washing, with good City reference. Apply from 9 to 12, at No. 118 West 12th-st.

FARMER WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE TO take charge of a farm near New-York; a practical, working farmer, who has best references for honesty, industry and economy. Address Box No. 718 New-York Post-office.

FANCY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—Who can influence a good country trade. Address, with name and place, FANCY GOODS, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BREWER WANTED.—WANTED A FIRST-rate brewer; one that has had experience in making ale and porter for the Southern market. The best of references required. Address Box No. 90 Pittsburgh Post-office, Penn., with references.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. TIMES Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should
ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT?

CASTILE SOAP.
250 boxes for sale, from store, in lots to suit purchasers.
BUNGE, BURLAGE & CO.,
Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

PARTIES—PARTIES—PARTIES.—PARTIES supplied with the best ice-creams and jellies, in forms, for 3s. per quart; charlotte russe, blanc mange, coconut, orange and other pyramids made to order by JAMES TABER, No. 243 Bleecker, opposite Leroy-st. Established in 1833.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted, or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times." New-York City.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Military Fete.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Wolfgang—The Youth that Never Saw a Woman—Midnight Conspirators.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Octoroon.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Medicin des Enfants.
BROADWAY, cor. Ninth-street—Rossiter's Scriptural Paintings.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.
CANAL-STREET, No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.
NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.
NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.
PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars for the inauguration of Washington's statue was passed. Mr. Brown's resolution was then taken up, and Hon. Daniel Clark, of New-Hampshire, spoke at some length in opposition. Mr. Clark recounted the annals of Pro-Slavery agitation since 1850, showing that the institution during the past ten years had become daring and aggressive, and prophesying its early extension over the soil of the Free States. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, took occasion from a remark of the Senator to deny that he had ever engaged to call the roll of his slaves in the shadow of Bunker Hill. In conclusion, Mr. Clark repudiated the idea of the Senator from Mississippi, that Slavery was the keystone of the Federal arch. He pronounced it rather a cobble stone, adding nothing to the strength of the structure, which indeed would be stauncher for its absence. A message from the House announced the death of Hon. William O. Goode, the predecessor of Hon. Roger A. Pryor. Messrs. Hunter and Clay uttered brief panegyrics upon the deceased, and the Senate adjourned. The Speaker of the House of Representatives announced the special Committee upon the Senate's bill abolishing the franking privilege. It consists of Messrs. Vallandigham, Kellogg, Burnett, Adams of Kentucky, and Stokes. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, moved a Committee of Inquiry as to the alleged violations of that article of the Constitution which guarantees the citizens of one State equal rights in another. He was unable to procure a vote on his resolution. Various bills for the support of Executive bureaus were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The death of Mr. Goode, member of the House from Virginia, was announced by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, his successor, and after fitting eulogies, the House adjourned.

Advices from the Domnican Republic to Jan. 23, apprize us of the ratification of the protocol arranged with the European agents, in reference to the paper money issued by President Baez. The Senate was engaged upon a revision of the tariff of 1855. The Legislative body was to meet on the 23d, when the annual message of the President would be sent in.

Our dates from Porto Rico are to Feb. 1. The Morocco war absorbed the entire attention of the people, who were forming a regiment of volunteers, and contributing large sums of money in aid of the national cause.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a resolution offered by Alderman Bagley, directing that $500 be appropriated for repairing the Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum, on Fifth-avenue, the roof of which was removed by the severe storm a little over a week ago, was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Board laid over a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a further reward of $2,500 for such information as shall lead to the apprehension of the murderer of Wm. S. Tubbs. The Board rejected the Mayor's nomination of Patrick G. Maloney for President of the Croton Board, and confirmed the nomination of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre for Resident Physician. A resolution appropriating $1,000 for the celebration of Washington's birthday was adopted. The majority report of the Committee appointed to consider the propriety of adopting an ordinance prohibiting the salting the streets, except those streets through which the City cars run, was adopted. The Board adjourned to Monday. In the Board of Councilmen, resolutions were offered and referred, to lay Belgian pavement in the upper part of Broadway, and in portions of a number of other streets; and to widen and extend Laurens-street and College-place. The Board of Supervisors, after some debate, laid upon the table a resolution offered by Mr. Blunt calling upon the District-Attorney to report what persons have been indicted in this county prior to Aug. 1, 1859, and have not been prosecuted, what they were indicted for and why they have not been tried. The Committee on Annual Taxes was discharged from the further consideration of the application of the Commissioners of Records, asking to have inserted in the Tax Levy $48,006 72 as due to McSpedon & Baker, and $5,979 86 as due to other parties. It was directed that $643 50 be paid to Baker & Godwin for printing, and $757 to various persons for serving notices of unpaid taxes. The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police was directed to confer with the Committee on County Offices with regard to the propriety of occupying the county jail as a house of detention for witnesses.

The mortality table for the last week is not a gratifying exhibit. Five hundred and seven deaths occurred. This is an increase of 52 over those reported for the preceding week, and of 34 and 106 in comparison with those which occurred during the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, respectively.

The notorious confidence-man, calling himself Dr. Thomas T. Ellis, but whose name is Thompson, was convicted yesterday of grand larceny before Recorder Barnard, and sent to the State Prison for three years and six months. He was tried on one of many indictments, for stealing a diamond ring worth $200 from a lady named Roberts.

The members of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) met at the lower Arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets, at 9 A. M. yesterday morning, and resolved to visit Washington to-morrow, in accordance with the invitation of the Congressional Committee which has in charge the inauguration of Mills' statue of Washington, and take part in the ceremonies. In spite of the exceedingly short notice it is probable that between 500 and 600 of the Regiment will go.

The Young Men's National Union Club, under the impression that Messrs. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, Thos. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, J. Morrison Harris, of Maryland, and George Briggs, of New-York, would arrive here last night, arranged for a serenade at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Late in the evening it was ascertained that, with the exception of Mr. Briggs, the party had been detained in Philadelphia, but would be here in time for the Union meeting to-night. Mr. Briggs being present, the serenade was given to him, and he made a speech, indorsing Speaker Pennington as a conservative, Union man, and explaining the absence of the others. The speech was generally well received.

A meeting was held last evening in Jersey City, to protest against the passage of an obnoxious bill recently introduced into the Legislature, which proposes to sell all the Southern water front of Jersey City beyond a certain line of 1,300 feet, for the benefit of the State. A series of resolutions were adopted, adverse to the measure, and a Committee appointed to wait on the Legislature, to prevent its passage.

The Stock market yesterday was firm and active; the speculative movement being strongest in New-York Central, Panama and Pacific Mail shares. In Exchange, the rates on Paris have advanced to f.5.18¾@f.5.16¼. London steady at 109 ℔ cent. The Bank return in the afternoon showed improved strength in all departments; the Specie line up $800,000. There was no change in Money rates and no particular movement outside of Bank.

Cotton and Flour were in fair demand at uniform prices. Wheat was more active, and was firm. Corn was in lively request, at advanced rates. The movements in Provisions, Naval Stores and Oils were less extensive. Sugars, Rice and Molasses were quiet. Coffee attracted considerable attention. The freight engagements were moderate.

Taxing Processes instead of Results.

Our legislators at Albany find themselves in a very common dilemma—the necessity of raising a revenue, the ordinary sources of which have failed. Many years ago it was decreed by the Constitution of the State that its canals should pay, annually, a certain sum to this object, another sum to that, and so on, till the amount reached some two or three millions. This enactment was made at the very moment that a vast step had been taken in the science of locomotion, but one of which our people, at the time, were unconscious. Its importance is now fully revealed. The canal is no longer the sole, nor is it the most convenient or economical means of moving persons, or many kinds of property. The railroad upon the very route of the Erie canal has taken from it a very large traffic. Upon numerous other routes between the interior and tide water, impracticable for canals, have railroads been constructed, all drawing off a portion of the traffic once enjoyed by our great water line. The result is a somewhat diminished tonnage, and a greatly diminished revenue. The canal can no longer meet the charges arbitrarily placed upon it. The State is called upon to supply the deficiency.

How shall this be made good? is the question. It would seem that there should be no difficulty about the matter. The whole debt of the State is a mere trifle compared with its wealth. Although a great change has taken place, by which the canal is less profitable than formerly, yet all this has been vastly to the public benefit. If the Canal has to a certain extent been superseded, it is only because we have found something better. It is the age of progress, so strikingly marked, that in one generation a half-a-dozen different processes are used to produce a similar result, each in its turn giving way to something higher and better, but none having any other lease of life than superior excellence. The moment this was eclipsed, they were numbered among the things that were. We are fully aware that scientific progress is a great destroyer as well as creator, for every creation implies a corresponding destruction. No experienced manufacturer adopts the latest improvement of the day without foreseeing that in a few years, or perhaps months, he may have to throw it all away. What then? Shall he cling to the old because it has cost him a large sum? By no means. By adopting the improvement he very well knows he will soon make up his losses, and vastly increase his profits, no matter how great the temporary inconvenience to which he may be put.

But our legislators are hard to learn this lesson. It is admitted on all hands that we have something better than canals for certain kinds of service. The thing proves itself. Merchandise would not leave the canal for the railroad without an adequate motive. If, then, we have something better, why not adopt and make the most of it, instead of seeking to destroy its usefulness by making the improved process as tedious and expensive as the old. Can a person engaged in any enterprise make use of any other than the best means if he would realize the highest success. If the individual cannot, can the public in its aggregate capacity, when engaged in similar enterprises, safely pursue the policy that would bankrupt the individual? *This is the problem before the Legislature.* If an affirmative answer can be given we are silenced; if not, then we protest most earnestly against a great wrong sought to be done.

The question is one of *taxation* for a debt contracted. The debt must be paid. How can this be done with the least burden or hardship to the tax-payers?

Now, any tax that serves to diminish their means of paying it, is certainly levied upon false principles. For example, suppose a tax equal to ten dollars per ton were laid upon all the tonnage coming from Buffalo or Oswego to Albany. Its effect would be to reduce the amount of freight from 1,200,000 tons to one-half that amount, probably to a quarter. Such a contraction would strike with paralysis all our great industries; would destroy the value of our property, and drive our people from the State. It would prove an intolerable burden. We presume there is not one person within it that would controvert this statement. It might be replied that the tax was too great. "Bring it down to five dollars and its injurious effects will be much less severely felt." Granted. But the principle upon which it is levied is equally false, whether the tax be ten dollars or ten cents. Ten dollars per ton would cut off, say, 800,000 tons of what we now get. Five dollars would cut off, say, 400,000 tons. Three dollars, 300,000 tons. A single penny will cut off something. As it is, New-York now only gets a portion, when she once got all. Numerous rivals underbid over a vast extent of the interior. As an inclination of one inch per mile gives a decided impulse to the flow of water, so a cent per ton decides whether freight in the interior of Ohio, or Indiana, or Illinois, shall come to New-York, or be sent down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, or across the mountains to Baltimore or Philadelphia, or down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, Boston, or Portland.

Now, is it not the wiser policy to levy our taxes in a manner that will attract the products of the interior rather than to drive them from us? For example: Suppose a tax of five dollars per ton to be placed upon a cargo of black walnut coming from Indiana. The effect of such a tax would be, either to prevent its exportation altogether or to send it to other markets. Once brought to our own, it is no unreasonable supposition to estimate the values into which it might be converted by the skillful hands of our artisans at $50,000. A tax of one per cent. on this sum, and which would be easily and cheerfully paid, would yield $500—a sum greater, perhaps, than the first cost of the raw material. By an unwise mode of taxation we banish from us the very means of creating values, and of giving employment to our workmen and to our commerce. By taxing *results* alone, we not only gain our object—a revenue—but we attract instead of repel the products which form the basis of our commerce and manufactures, and consequently wealth, and which supply the greater portion of the food we consume.

The measures proposed at Albany would never have been thought of, had not the public mind been misled by the false principle engrafted into the Constitution. This instrument provided that the "revenues of the canals between Buffalo and Albany should defray the expenses of government and pay its debts." The Canal is so far superseded that it cannot do this. The Legislature now proposes to decree that the *commerce* between Lake Erie and the Hudson shall discharge this burden. The canal tolls were never levied for revenue, but to secure a fair return on the cost of the work. The Legislature now proposes to transcend this true criterion of levying a tax—the actual cost of movement.

A similar rule is true of all industrial enterprises. We should never tax anything more than the property or means employed; these only as lightly as possible. To say that an individual or an association shall pay a tax for the exercise of a *process*, or a right, or a function, is at once stepping back to the barbarous ages. But they propose to enact at Albany that railroads shall not exercise the *right* of bringing flour from Buffalo to Albany, without paying for such right in addition to the cost. The railroad companies reply, "Tax our property, tax our stock and bondholders; but do not tax us for exercising our necessary and proper functions. Why not, upon the same principle, say that a manufacturer shall pay a dollar into the public treasury for every thousand revolutions of the main shaft in his establishment?" He might well object and say, I may be running my machinery at a loss; you had better wait and see whether I have made any money, and tax that. To tax the right to labor is simply blind despotism. It is the result alone that should be taxed—*processes* never. The process may involve a heavy loss, which the tax only aggravates.

This taxing of *processes*, of the right or privilege of exercising useful and legitimate occupations, has been the favorite game of despots through all time. We warn the Republican Party at Albany against inaugurating their career by following such examples. It will inflict a blow upon its organization, fresh and vigorous as they claim it to be, which it cannot survive. It is too late in the day for the Legislature of the great State of New York to falsify all the teachings of the past. The progress of modern civilization has been but the enfranchisement of *labor*. It first dawned in the Free Cities of Europe, which, in one way or another, by purchase, or pertinacious resistance, wrung from tyrants the right to labor, and to enjoy its results. Labor brought wealth; wealth power; and power the greater scope for the exercise of the natural faculties and rights of man. The seed planted in weakness, and protected amid great perils by untiring vigilance and energy, has grown into a tree that covers the earth. Its fruit is whatever valuable we possess in wealth, in art, in religious and political feeedom, and in social life. Shall the leading State of the New World, whose superiority in commerce and wealth, and in political and social influence, is one of the results of a commercial freedom so dearly bought and so faithfully cherished, disgrace the memory of its fathers, and reënact the wretched tyrannies they so stoutly and successfully resisted?

Beauties of Our Judicial System.

A piece of legal intelligence appeared in our columns yesterday which is very much too rich and racy to be allowed to lie buried in the learned obscurity of a law report. It is our agreeable duty to drag it into light for the entertainment, if not for the edification, of the public. It is but justice to ourselves to add, however, that we enter upon our task with that unfeigned diffidence which ought to characterize the ordinary lay mind upon such an occasion. For the purpose of appeasing Judge Hilton, Mr. Ashmead, and other priests of the forensic sanctuary, we make a preliminary admission of our unfitness for the delicate undertaking which lies before us. Nothing but the deplorable necessities of our position could induce us to meddle with it. In short—for concealment is no longer possible—we are about to present to the admiring gaze of our numerous readers one of the many beauties of our Judicial system, as by law established, in the hope that they may find as much comfort in the contemplation of it as we do ourselves.

The "First Baptist Church, of Brooklyn," had their edifice burnt down in September 1848. They believed that at the time of the fire they had the building insured in the office of the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company. The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, on the contrary, were of opinion that such was not the case, and refused to pay the loss. The Church thereupon invoked the aid of the temporal power by commencing an action in the Supreme Court. The cause was first tried in January, 1852. The points in dispute were, whether there had been a verbal agreement made between the Treasurer of the Church and the President of the Company, to keep the policy running till either party should give notice to the other of the discontinuance of the insurance; and if there had been such an agreement, whether it was binding on the Company.

On the first trial the plaintiffs obtained a verdict; and the defendant appealed to the General Term. The General Term sustained the decision of the Court below, as to the validity of the verbal agreement. The defendant then went to the Court of Appeals, and this learned body decided that the verbal agreement was void, and sent the case back for a new trial. The Church and the Company began again at the foot of the ladder with unabated ardor. The case was tried once more, and the agreement again proved, but the remorseless defendant, of course, had only to cite the decision of the court of last resort, to show that this agreement, even if made, as alleged, was void, and obtained a non-suit accordingly. The Baptist Church, however, was not to be disposed of so easily, and went up the toilsome ascent to the Court of Appeals, for the second time, without abating a jot of heart or hope, and was rewarded for its pains. The Court was there as usual in all its glory, and the same Baptist Church and the same Insurance Company, and the same proofs and same state of facts came before it for the second time. The ordinary, commonplace, unsophisticated lay public would of course have supposed that the Court would consider the Baptist Church and the Company a pair of exceedingly troublesome, not to say impudent—"parties," and dismiss them by contemptuously reaffirming the former judgments. If so, the public would have committed an absurd mistake. The Court did nothing so simple and commonplace. It now found that the verbal agreement *was* valid, and sent the case back once more for "a new trial." This last new trial came off on Monday last, and by way of variety the jury found a verdict this time for the defendants.

The history of the case may at present be summed up by saying, that two juries have found that the verbal agreement was made as alleged; one jury has found that it was not. The Special and General Terms have once decided that it was valid, and once that it was not; and the Court of Appeals has likewise once held that it was binding, and once that it was not binding.

We presume the case will again go to the Court of Appeals, and that valuable tribunal will have something more to say about it. What it will decide this time is a question which it has very nearly taken out of the range of common conjecture. If humble lookers-on might be permitted to offer a suggestion to so august a body, we should advise, for the purpose of avoiding a tame and stupid monotony, an unanimous declaration pronouncing the Baptist Church guilty of arson in the second degree. The people is certainly entitled to something in return for its electoral labors. If it cannot have uniformity and certainty in the law, it may at least have exciting novelty. At our present rate of progress, all our rights will soon be involved in as much uncertainty as if we lived under the rule of a pasha, and the construction of our contracts depended upon the strength of his digestion, and the amiability of his wives, and we shall gradually lapse into that unnatural gaiety of temperament which horrible uncertainty about the future is sure to beget.

In the meantime the Bar and the suitors have our sincerest sympathies. The labors of Sisyphus must have been a light and amusing occupation compared with the task of urging on causes like that of the First Baptist Church *vs.* The Brooklyn Insurance Company to the court of last resort. We may add, that we think the Baptist Church has an undoubted moral claim upon the State Treasury for the amount of their policy. When the people undertake to provide individuals with the means of enforcing their rights, in return for their taxes, and supply nothing better than the present judicial system, they are guilty of a paltry and contemptible fraud, and ought to compensate their deluded victims out of the public purse, with the least possible delay.

Mining in America.

The discussion of the part played by mining and minerals in the industry and commerce of the world, which is likely to follow the ratification of the McLane Treaty with Mexico, and the consequent restoration to the supply of the world's wealth of the long-dormant metallic treasures of Western and Central Mexico, may, it is to be hoped, give a fresh and salutary prominence in the public attention of this country to the mineral resources of our own territory. Of all the magnificent materials of human welfare and national progress which Providence has so lavishly bestowed upon the United States, no one has been so strangely neglected by our astute people, as that which lies, so to speak, directly at our feet in almost every section of our common country. We have been driven by the pressure of absolute necessity to make some use of our superb coal-beds; we have made more or less intelligent attempts to put our vast iron mines to profit, and we have rather speculatively played with than practically worked our unrivaled deposits and veins of copper and lead. But nothing can be more just than the strictures addressed by Gov. Wright, our Minister at Berlin, to his fellow-citizens of Indiana and the West, about a year ago, upon the slight and superficial way in which all these industries, and others kindred with them, have been prosecuted in America. Fresh from a visit to the silver mines of the Hartz District, the Governor dilates with great earnestness and good sense upon what he calls our careless and improvident "scratching of the soil," after a few crops of cereals, even where all the indications of mineralogical science give assurance of far more lasting and remunerative resources slumbering but a few feet below the surface of the earth, and asking only the Aladdin's Lamp of wisely directed capital to evoke them into service, the cultivator shifts to other fields, and the treasure is undisturbed.

The "cuteness" of the universal Yankee nation has been sadly in fault in this matter. It is indeed to be feared that, by an over-exercise of this acknowledged quality in highly uncommendable directions, we have seriously damaged its value for more worthy and creditable purposes. Had we bestowed half as much energy on developing various forms of national enterprise, as our "noble army" of speculators have employed in foisting off all manner of questionable schemes upon the world at large, there is little reason to doubt that the enormous sums of European capital now lying dead and worse than useless in the shape of shares and bonds among us, yielding no return but that of disappointed hopes and useless indignation to their luckless holders, and breeding a most disastrous discredit for the very name of American enterprise, might at this moment be busy in the heart of the nation, making us as independent of foreign nations in other matters as we now are in the raw produce of the forest and the field, and breathing prosperity and civilization through whole regions of our dominions, now unblessed by the light of human life and human happiness.

Consider, for instance, the development of the mineral resources alone of this country, in relation with those of other nations, far less abundantly blessed than ourselves with natural invitations to this great branch of industry. The mineral production of the United States, inclusive of the immense gold production of California, amounts to a yearly average of $120,000,000, giving employment to less than 20,000 persons. Rather more than one-half of this total alone can be carried to the account of the vast empire lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic. In 1858, according to statistics just published by the London *Times*, the mineral produce of the United Kingdom amounted in round numbers to $155,000,000, or considerably more than twice the value of the same products of the Union, exclusive of California. France, in 1855, employed more than 370,000 persons in the production of nearly $100,000,000 of mineral results. With such contrasts as this staring us in the face, is it not time for us to begin to think seriously of diverting our inventive and practical talents from the now rather exhausted field of ideal speculations, to the more homely, honest and permanent task of bringing forth the genuine riches of the land into which "our fathers entered to possess it?"

Union Meeting.—Another Union meeting takes place this evening at the Cooper Institute, and we are requested to state that the speakers announced have already arrived in the City, and will positively be in attendance. We are further requested to say that Lieutenant-General Scott has promised to attend,—that J. W. Gerard, Esq., will preside, and Dodworth's Band will furnish the music. We understand that one of the speakers—a distinguished gentleman from a Southern State—has never before been in the City of New-York. We trust he will have an opportunity to meet this evening a large number of those Northern men whom he has been taught to regard as Abolitionists and Disunionists; he may be convinced that a very great error as to their character and purposes prevails in the southern section of the Union.

This meeting is held under the auspices of the National Union movement, set on foot some six weeks since, the object of which seems to be to influence, in some way not very distinctly defined as yet, the action of political parties in the coming Presidential election. We presume it aims at the organization of a new party—one of those "third parties," of whose baneful effect the *Tribune* has become so painfully conscious ever since its success in electing Mayor Wood by a similar proceeding. What degree of popular favor it may secure or deserve, will depend very much upon the shape its action may hereafter assume. The usual effect of third party movements is to secure the election of the worst candidate in the field—by dividing his opponents. It may be well for those who value the public welfare more than the success of any party, to recur to the teachings of recent history upon this point.

To the present meeting, which is in celebration of Washington's Birthday, no one but a very bigoted partisan can object, and we trust it will be well attended.

Free Trade in France.

Though Free Trade has only met with official sanction in France within the last two months, she has for nearly twenty years been the scene of labors in the cause, which, if not so successful, have been no less devoted and hardly less skillful than those of Cobden and the League in England. The tardy concession which has just rewarded their efforts, is due in much greater degree to the weight of centralization with which they have had to contend, and the consequent immensity of the sphere which the Government is expected to fill in every Frenchman's eyes, than to any lack of zeal or logical power on their part. They have had not simply to wage war against economic fallacies, but against political heresies of the worst kind. All the best traditions of English politics, all the soundest and most valuable principles of the English law, backed up the Manchester men in their struggles which brought the triumph of 1847, while their French sympathizers had to assail almost all that was most deeply rooted in French notions of government and political economy. The direct interference of the Government in England for the encouragement of either trade or commerce, was clearly a flagrant exception to the general theory of individualism and decentralization on which the whole fabric of society is based; in France, on the contrary, it was the most natural thing in the world—a thing which the masses believed to be absolutely essential to the national prosperity.

Great as was the amount of interference with private enterprise exercised by the British Government, by excise laws, as well as by import and export duties, and bounties and drawbacks, it never attempted the enormous activity, the perpetual and minute system of meddling with everything, great and small, under which, in France,—as De Tocqueville relates in his last great work,—the putting up of a bell in a Southern village church tower necessitated a lengthy correspondence with the ministry at Paris—which had reached its full dimensions before the great revolution, and which was almost the only creation of the old *regimé* which the great revolution left entirely untouched. In short, Bright and Cobden entered the field with the common law and its individualism on their side. The Constitution, which protected them against the malice of a powerful oligarchy during their agitation, supplied them with weapons ready forged for the conflict. Bastiat, Rossi, Michel Chevalier and Joseph Garnier had, on the contrary, to assail prejudices just as dogged, interests fully as powerful, and traditions far more deeply rooted, without other aids than a trenchant logic, and that epigrammatic clearness of style which makes French perhaps the best language in the world for stripping an old fallacy stark naked.

The difference between the institutions and tone of thought on political subjects of the two countries was admirably exemplified in the manner in which the two sets of reformers conducted the agitation. Through the labors of the Anti-Corn Law League, the Anglo-Saxon love of compromise, and dislike of pushing any principle to its extreme limits, which has built up the British Constitution, and presided at the framing of our own, appear at every step. The principle of Free Trade was rarely asserted. Just as in the common law courts, the judges guard themselves with scrupulous care against laying down general rules, or in fact doing anything but deciding the precise point presented by the pleadings, leaving the result as narrow and concise as ingenuity can make it, so the Manchester men took up the question of taxes on food, and on this single issue lavished all the resources of their eloquence and their logic. They knew the danger of discussing abstract principles before an English mass meeting, and accordingly fought for ten years in favor of cheap bread. When they carried their point they had established a precedent, and left it to do its work.

But anybody who has ever listened to an argument before a French Court must have remarked the utter disregard of those great objects of veneration here—previous decisions. The advocate never cites a case; what he cannot find in set terms in the Code, he lays down out of his own head, and urges his views on the Judges in the lofty tone of an orator addressing makers of the law; he promulgates grand principles in ethics and jurisprudence, and solemnly conjures the bench to conform to them in its decisions. There is nothing more incomprehensible, and, let us add, more contemptible in Anglo-Saxon law in the eyes of a French jurisconsult, than the blind obedience paid by our Courts to the decisions of a past generation of Judges. He cultivates the law as a science, and works out problems in it as if it were pure mathematics, while we follow, painfully in the dark, the glimmering lights of ancestral wisdom.

In like manner the French Free-traders scorned to take up this or that article of commerce, and make its issue out of it. To fight out a great question in political economy over a loaf, or a shirt, would have seemed to them the veriest abasement of the art of reasoning. When the Free-trade Association (*Societé de Libre Echange*) was founded, under the Presidency of the Duc d'Harcourt, fifteen years ago, mainly owing to the labors of M. Bastiat, it promulgated, at the very outset, a platform remarkable for its vigorous logic, and for the unimpeachable soundness of every one of its positions, but which in a country governed as France has always been, and in which the civil law prevails, seemed simply the dream of a visionary babbler. In England, it would have been accepted as true by half the nation on a second reading, but the League would never have ventured to fling its colors to the wind with so much defiance of popular conservatism. No reformers but French ones would have asked Frenchmen at that day to subscribe to such a creed as the following:

> "The right of exchange is a natural right, like the right of property. Every citizen who has created or acquired a product of industry has the right either to apply it immediately to his own use, or to make it over to any person on the surface of the globe without let or hindrance, who agrees to give him in exchange for it something that he needs. To deprive him of the exercise of this right as long as he makes no use of it in any way detrimental to order or morality, simply for the convenience of some other citizen, is to legalize spoliation and inflict a wound on justice. It is, moreover, an offence against order; for what order can exist in the bosom of a society in which each branch of industry is aided by the public force in achieving its own success in the oppression and ruin of others?" "The undersigned" (members of the association) "do not deny the right of society to impose taxes upon goods passing the frontier, for the support of the general expenditure, provided they are regulated by the wants of the Treasury.
>
> "But as soon as the tax loses its fiscal character, and is used to repulse foreign products, to the detriment of the treasury, and for the mere purpose of raising artificially the price of a similar article made at home, and thus to make the whole community pay a ransom for the benefit of a class—from that moment it becomes robbery."

This idea on the English side of the channel would have excited no great sensation if the League had set it forth; but in France it was as bold a defiance of popular notions as a programme would be in Great Britain which proposed the adoption of the French statute of distributions and the immediate abolition of the House of Lords. We commend it to the attention of those amongst ourselves who, while clamoring incessantly for the freedom of labor, clamor still more vociferously for the imposition of restraints and shackles on the owner's disposition of the fruits of his toil—who are outraged because the poor blacks are not allowed to work for whom they please, but are still more outraged because when they have earned something the Government will not confiscate thirty per cent of it for the benefit of Pennsylvania ironmongers and Yankee millowners. And we commend to their perusal, along with it, a story told by one of the greatest of French Free-traders, who, unhappily, after an advocacy of the principle far more brilliant than Cobden's, has not lived to witness its triumph.

A poor husbandman of the Gironde had cultivated a vine with the greatest care, and ended by producing a cask of wine. "I will sell it," said he to his wife, "and with the proceeds will buy the yarn with which you can make our daughter's *trousseau*." The good countryman went to town, where he met an Englishman and a Belgian. The Belgian said to him: "Give me your cask of wine, and in exchange I will give you fifteen packets of yarn." The Englishman said: "Give me your wine, and I will give you twenty packets,—we spin cheaper than the Belgians." A Custom-house officer who was present objected. "My fine fellow," said he, "exchange with the Belgian if you please; it is my business to see that you don't exchange with the Englishman." "What," said the countryman, "do you expect me to be satisfied with fifteen packets of thread from Brussels, when I can get twenty from Manchester?" "Certainly:" France would lose if you got twenty packets instead of fifteen." "How so?" "I don't know, but the Ministers and the journals say such is the case—that the more a people gets for what it gives the worse it is off." So the vinegrower had to exchange with the Belgian, the daughter only got three-quarters of her *trousseau*, and the good people don't see to this day what good it does them to have three dozen napkins instead of four dozen."

Railway Perils.

Our readers will remember that we some time since called public attention to the really atrocious recklessness with which the lives of passengers and the property confided to their care are habitually treated on the line of railway travel between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Our remarks were then called forth by an accident which had just occurred at Havre de Grace, to the express car of the mail train for the South—driven on board of the ferry-boat, with the mail and sleeping-cars attached, to take its chance of coming to a halt before plunging over the bows of the boat into the deep water of the river.

In the New-York *Leader* of Saturday, we find a long and careful article devoted to the condition of this same road, from which we make the following extract, showing the extent and variety of the perils which are suffered to beset every man who has occasion to pass between the commercial metropolis and the Federal Capital of the nation:

> "But the real and terrible dangers of this road—dangers known to every one who knows anything of the matter, and already condemned over and over again—year in and year out, by those experts most competent to give an opinion—these *real and terrible* dangers, we say, consist in that succession of so-called creek bridges, ranging from half a mile to a mile in length, over each of which each train has to stagger and creep, vibrate and palpitate, between the Susquehanna and Baltimore. It is a speculation every trip whether the long, irregular ranges of worm-eaten and water-rotted stumps on top of which the sleepers and tram-ways are laid, will be able to bear and hold up the weight of each successive train. Deep water below, and an epileptic succession of creaking and crumbling wooden piles placed at irregular intervals—the whole fabric trembling as the train passes—swaying to the right during one stretch—swaying to the left during the next—shrieking and groaning, as if the very dumb and rotted planks were protesting against the barbarity and inhumanity of the Directors. Such are the so-called creek bridges which lie between Baltimore and the Susquehanna.
>
> "It may be observed that while the trains are crossing any of these, those over the Big and Little Gunpowder Creeks more especially, the guards, conductors, lamp-cleaners, and all others connected with the road—all, in fact, we know the terrible peril of their position, manage to find sudden business out on the platforms, so that should the bridge give way, as they daily expect it will, they may not be drowned in the cars without a chance of swimming for their lives! This is a public fact known to all men who are in the habit of traveling the road; and almost every experienced passenger when approaching one of these gigantic death-traps is careful to open the window next him, so that he may have some change to creep out and take a swim for it, should rotten and desultory pillars beneath him gave way and send engine and train hissing and tumbling, one over the other into deep water."

That such a state of things should be suffered to exist on the most important public thoroughfare in the Union is surely more than disgraceful; and it deserves immediate and general attention. If the power of public opinion cannot rectify such abuses as this, its value has certainly been very sadly overrated.

Jubilant.—Our neighbor, the *Herald*, actually succeeded in getting hold of a treaty yesterday! We mention the fact to explain in advance the hundred guns which will probably be fired in the Park to-day in honor of the event. To be sure, the treaty is over a year old—being in fact nothing more serious than the famous Bowlin Convention with Paraguay, of which we published the outline sometime in 1858. But this is a matter of trifling consequence,—it is a treaty, nevertheless, and helps so far to redeem the *Herald's* reputation for enterprise.

The Panic at the South—A Correction.—About a month ago we published, with comments of our own, an account which appeared in a Mississippi newspaper of the killing at Columbus, in that State, of a certain Dr. Shepherd by one Mr. James Blair. According to that account Mr. BLAIR had drawn upon himself the contemptuous indignation of Dr. SHEPHERD by voluntarily invading the privacy and ransacking the goods of a Northern traveler, named JOHNSON, then sojourning in Columbus, and we dealt with the case as an illustration of the outrages and indecencies of conduct inseparable from such a state of panic as was aroused throughout the United States by the affair at Harper's Ferry. In so doing we stigmatized the part played by Mr. BLAIR in the severest terms. We are now assured, on what we regard as good authority, that Mr. BLAIR's original interference with the property of JOHNSON resulted from the application of a Justice of the Peace, and that his subsequent investigations were in company with and under the countenance of the Mayor and the District-Attorney. The original version of this story, therefore, while faithful enough to the general features of the case, did decided injustice to the personal motives and behavior of BLAIR, and the collision between himself and SHEPHERD, which resulted in the death of the latter, appears to have been simply one of those savage personal affrays which Southern men have not yet learned to consider inconsistent with civilization, justice, order and Christianity.

SHEPHERD, it seems, lay in wait for BLAIR at a public hotel, and on his appearance immediately assaulted him with a stout cane. BLAIR drew his pistol only in his own defence, and the matter ended as SHEPHERD had every reason to expect it would. On this showing of the facts we owe it to ourselves as well as to Mr. BLAIR, very materially to qualify the epithets which we applied to his conduct when he came to us described as a spy who had only escaped chastisement by committing murder.

AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

Mr. Stephen Allen on the Staple of Flax—Mr. Gould on Seeding to Grass and the Manuring of Meadows, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YALE COLLEGE, Monday, Feb. 20, 1860.

It will be remembered by the general reader that about the year 1850 a great noise was made concerning flax-cotton. Chevalier CLAUSSEN, it was claimed, had invented a process by which the fibre of flax was to be converted into cloth so cheaply as to allow this material to come into competition with cotton. It was heralded forth as one of the great inventions of these latter years, which, like the steam-engine and the telegraph, was going to assist vastly in the progress of this alarmingly progressive age. It was to make the common farmer of the North, who could raise flax, as independent as his Southern compeer, who raises cotton, is supposed to be. It was, in fact, to do wonders generally, the greatest of which was the abolishing of Slavery right away. This last was to be its crowning glory. King Cotton was to be by Chevalier CLAUSSEN quickly humbled, immediately conquered, snubbed in a twinkling, incontinently flaxed.

But it happened that there was a hitch somewhere:—flax-cotton did not come into the market, the South did not abolish Slavery, and Chevalier CLAUSSEN subsided. It was not all, however, a great cry and little wool. The Claussen invention was really a valuable one, and if it did not quite reach the mark, it served as an incentive to further experiments, which have resulted, as claimed by Mr. STEPHEN F. ALLEN, of Boston, who addressed the Convention on the subject on Saturday morning, in the production of a "fibrilla," or "flax-cotton, which can be sold at the present price of cotton and leave a wide margin for profits. But the readers of the TIMES do not need that I should go into the history of this invention. It has been told them in your columns already. I will only remark, then, further, that the "American Flax-Cotton Company," at Watertown, Mass., have so far tested Mr. ALLEN's invention as to offer to the farmers to take their flax in the straw at ten dollars a ton, or the tow at two cents a pound, the straw in the latter case to be "broken" by the seller. This, it is said, is much better than flax-growers do at present. Moreover, the Company are so well satisfied of their ability to compete with the planters, that they intend to use no less a water-power than Niagara Falls in its manufacture. If I was addicted to "fine writing," I should utter a protest against this turning our fluvial poetry into machine prose. I should, however, in writing my article on the subject, congratulate the nation—for I take it the nation would read it—upon having Niagara's flood to wash away the stain of our national iniquity. I should hint also about a torrent of waters being as effective, perhaps, as a torrent of words. The rainbow, too, would be introduced as a promising sign. But I hereby give notice to our numerous fine writers that I shall not do anything of this kind, and any little suggestions I have here made are at their service.

As I am apt to be suspicious of any plan which has a look of hostility to the South, I meant to ask Mr. ALLEN whether British gold is not at the bottom of all this; but this gentleman broke off his talk and left the town too quickly for me to get much out of him. He couldn't have been in greater haste had he been showing the anti-slavery character of his invention to an assembly of South Carolina disunionists in Charleston, instead of talking to a body of quiet farmers, not one of whom, I will venture to say, ever thinks of Disunion, except to consider it a Southern bugbear to frighten Northern babies with.

Mr. GOULD also spoke on Saturday morning on the subject of "Laying Down Grass Lands." He remarked that different soils needed different varieties of seed. Some sorts will flourish in a dry, sandy soil, which would die out in a wet one; and, on the contrary, some will do well in wet lands that will not grow at all in dry. It is the business of both the man of science and the practical agriculturist to ascertain, as far as possible, the best varieties for each soil. We are yet very ignorant on this point. Hundreds and thousands of acres of grass lands are yielding but the most meagre returns, simply for want of being sown with the proper kinds of seeds. Many a heavy clay now sown with timothy, is bringing its owner almost nothing at all, which, if seeded with such a grass as the "crested dog's-tail," (*cynosurus cristatus*,) would yield a fair return. The present state of knowledge on this subject will not admit of stating precisely what kind is best adapted to each spot, but it can be said that there is a kind, or combination of kinds, that will do better than any other, and if every farmer would notice what kinds grow spontaneously and luxuriantly, and what is the nature of the soil where they so grow, and communicate the result of his observations to his agricultural journal, we might aid each other materially in this investigation. It will be necessary, however, for the farmer who is going to do this, to know each grass by its botanical name, for the common names are too indefinite; thus there are half a dozen grasses known as blue grass, and another half dozen known as spear grass. Such names only seem to confuse.

It is to be observed that those grasses that are the most useful and most profitable seem to thrive best where the opposite extremes of wetness and dryness are avoided. Upland, thin soils are always the poorest grass lands; poor clays are 50 per cent. better, rich loams 150 per cent., flooded meadows 250 per cent., and irrigated meadows 400 per cent. The best soil for grass is a strong, deep calcareous soil, resting in a clayey subsoil.

The lecturer mentioned several principles to be observed in seeding down meadows. 1. Sow a variety of seeds. If you sow only one kind, no matter if so thick that the seeds touch each other, you will find many interspaces between the growing plants. These spaces may be occupied by other kinds of grasses. Experience has shown that any soil will yield a larger and more nutritious crop by sowing from five to ten varieties, than when only one is sown. Besides, a mixed diet is better for the animal. 2. Sow those grasses which come into flower at the same time. The time to cut grass is when it is in blossom, and if you have several kinds flowering at different times, some of them will not be at the point of their greatest nutrition when they will have to be cut. 3. The kinds should be adapted to the soil and the climate. Any one would think this a point too obvious to need mentioning, but how many wet meadows are seeded down with the inevitable timothy and clover, which of course die out, leaving the farmer with but half a crop, and sometimes only a crop of weeds. 4. Stock with the most nutritive grasses. The exact value of each grass is a point not fully established yet, though Mr. SINCLAIR and Prof. WAY, of England, have made some valuable determinations. It is necessary for the farmers, in feeding their stock, to assist them by the results of their experience. 5. Arrange your meadows so that they will come to maturity successively. Much of the nutriment of grass is lost by letting it stand too long after flowering. Owing to the hurry of haying this is unavoidable, unless the meadows are so arranged that they will not all blossom at the same time. These five principles are all of importance, and many of them acknowledged to be so by our farmers. Yet, those who grant their excellence are habitually negligent of their application. From an examination of the statements of our farmers made to the N. Y. State Society, only about a dozen are found to sow more than the two kinds of seed—timothy and clover. Of these one sowed orchard grass, three mixed red-top with timothy and clover, and the rest Kentucky blue grass. Many are aware of the advantage of cutting when the grass is in blossom, but how can this be done when everybody sows timothy and clover together?

The lecturer here gave a table, which he would not call a perfect one, but he only offered it as a nucleus for further trials.

For light sandy land and mowing in June—Red clover, annual spear grass, Kentucky blue grass, meadow fox-tail.

For clayey and calcareous loams and mowing in July—Timothy, red top, crested dog's-tail, tall fescue, Italian rye grass, perennial rye grass.

For clayey lands and mowing in August—Wire-grass, (poa compressa,) fowl meadow, (poa serotina,) hairy, broom grass.

For dry, gravelly soils—Agustis vulgaris, tall cut-grass (anheatherum avenacrum,) holcus mollis, poa pratensis, festuca rubra.

For blowing sands.—Deposit turf at regular and short intervals, and between the bits of turf sow the seeds of ammophilæ arundinacra and elymus avenurus; by mixing them with clay attached to small pieces of straw-rope and dibbling them into the sand. To prevent the encroachment of sands, dibble in the plants of the ammophilæ at short intervals, making a belt in front of the ordinary sands, from 20 to 100 yards wide, according to circumstances.

For marshy grounds, and those occasionally overflowed—Agustis seloaifera, festuca elatur, F. loliacea glycerea aquatica, glycerea fluians, phalaris arunacinacea, lotus major.

For pasture in orchards and other shady places—Anthoxanthum odoratum, dactylis glomerata, festucca duriuscula, F. elatior, lolium italicum, lolium perenne, poa nemoralus, poa trevialis.

For permanent pasture—Alopecurus pratensis, dactylis glomerata, festucca duriuscula, festucca elatior, festucca pratense, festucca rubra, lolium italicum, lolium perenne, phleum pratense, poa nemoralis, poa pratense, poa trivialis, agustis vulgaris, trifolium pratense, anthoxanthum odoratum.

Mr. GOULD advocated the testing of all seeds before sowing, both to satisfy the experimenter as to the depth at which seeds would germinate, and also to ascertain what portion of the seed would come up. A method recommended is as follows: Take two pieces of thick cloth, moisten them, and place them one upon the other at the bottom of a saucer, put the seed between, and cover with a third piece also moistened. Keep moist, but not too wet and warm, and in a few days your seeds will either germinate or mould.

Mr. G. also recommended the dividing of pastures into small lots, and shifting the stock often from one to another, giving the milch cows and fatting cattle the prior chance, and letting the young cattle on next, and the sheep after the young stock—a somewhat mooted point, as yet, among good farmers.

At the close, Mr. HARRIS, of the Genessee *Farmer*, asked what grasses to be found at the seed store, the lecturer would recommend for a pasture? Ans. Orchard grass, Meadow Fox-tail, Kentucky Blue grass and Poa Compressa.

Another lecture by Mr. GOULD followed in the afternoon, on "The Principles by which we should be guided in manuring our Meadows." The soil of every meadow, said he, contains a certain amount of the elements of food for the grass crop. If any of these become exhausted, the crop fails. The question then is, how can we most effectually supply the missing ingredient? The method most usually pursued is empirical; but this is both wasteful and foolish—it is manuring without a knowledge of what elements are absent from the soil, and, consequently, of what manures are needed. Mr. GOULD here proceeded to lay down the principles of manuring. First, when the soil contains all the elements of fertility in abundance, and in a soluble condition, the yield of grass is at its maximum. Second, the roots of grass only take nourishment in a liquid or gaseous form. Third, soils may be rich in the elements of food, but they may be locked up in a condition in which the plant cannot use them. Fourth, some soils part easily with substances which go to nourish the plant. Fifth, some soils contain matter which is injurious to the growing crop. From these conditions of the soil we derive the following principles of treatment: First, to furnish such manures as go directly to nourish the plant. Second, to apply such substances as shall render insoluble those which are in a condition not assimilable. Third, to fix those substances that easily escape; and fourth, to neutralize those which are poisonous. Mr. GOULD here expressed the opinion that these principles could only be successfully carried into practice by first obtaining a correct proximate analysis of the soil. There are two sources of fallacy in the experiments made by farmers. First, they mistake the effect of manures by not weighing the products. There is often great deception in the appearance which crops present to the eye. Some manures produce a rank, watery growth, and we suppose we are getting large returns, when we are really getting so much water. The scales would detect this error. The second source of error arises from "one-sided" manuring. This consists in applying a single manure that at first produces a wonderful result. After a year or two some element in the soil becomes exhausted; the specific refuses to produce any effect, and we find our mistake. It is only by "complete manuring" that we can succeed. Undoubtedly the most valuable manure is made in the barnyard; but the value of this depends in a great measure on what it is made from and how it is treated. Manure improves by keeping six months in heaps, to produce decomposition and make it more soluble. Manures spread out on the surface of the barn-yard in six months lose one-half their valuable principles, and in one year they are worthless. A loss occurs in manure heaps which are allowed to ferment more than six months. During the stage of fermentation, it is an excellent plan to leach the heaps into a cistern, and to pump the liquid thus obtained back again as often as once or twice a week. Every farmer should have a man, with a horse and cart, whose sole business is to gather up all substances on the farm from which manure can be made, and cart them to the manure-shed for composting. The effect of lime on grass lands is often astonishing. It acts, first, as a food for the plant; second, it neutralizes poisonous acids; third, it liberates the alkaline bases of the soil, so that they may be assimilated; fourth, it decomposes vegetable matter in the soil; fifth, it destroys weeds and brings in clover and red-top; and, sixth, it improves the mechanical condition of the soil. The first application should not be less than 150 bushels to the acre, and after this a small amount yearly. Bone-dust on some soils doubles the quantity of grass and greatly improves its quality. If all the bones that are wasted in this country were applied to the grass lands, millions of dollars would be added to the value of the hay crop. Ashes are very beneficial on grass-lands. Apply 200 bushels once in five years to the acre. One load of ashes and one of manure are often worth more than ten loads of manure alone. Night-soil is one of the most useful manures for grass. It should always be composted with muck or charcoal to produce the best results.

These lectures of Mr. GOULD have been as really valuable as almost any of the course; but the learned manner in which the subject has been necessarily treated, has had a tendency to drive off some of the older farmers. The younger members of the Convention have, however, been eager listeners to them.

AGRICOLA.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Two of the public's best appreciated servants—Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON—returned to their legitimate quarters at this popular establishment last evening, and, by the force of fun, dispelled the vapors of a chill and particularly cheerless night. It is so long since we have had anything in the shape of downright merriment at a New-York theatre, that the advent of these artists is certainly a circumstance to be rejoiced at. From the time that Mrs. WOOD withdrew from the Winter Garden, the sensation drama, in one shape or other, has had full possession of its respectable stage. Even Mr. JEFFERSON, who is by no means of a saturnine and moody disposition, has been compelled, by adverse circumstances, to abstain from making indecorous appeals to the risibility of the audience. It is something that now, under brighter auspices, and in view of a notable reaction in public taste, Mr. STUART has determined to give us a feast of a light and wholesome character, and something more that this feast is presided over by such spirits as Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JEFFERSON. Two such mirth provokers cannot be found elsewhere. Their efforts last night—albeit the programme was not attractive for its novelty—kept the house in a roar. Mrs. JOHN WOOD has lost none of that vehement jollity which has always been the characteristic of her playing, and which never fails to delight an audience. Mr. JEFFERSON is, as heretofore, irreproachable and inimitable, always doing enough, but never exceeding the bounds of good taste. The prominent members of the very efficient company assist Mrs. WOOD in the most desirable way.

ENGLISH CONCERTS.—The first of a series of concerts, based on the popular principle of singing everything in the vernacular, was given last night at the French Theatre, and attracted a good audience. The programme was lengthy and varied in its character. It was otherwise noticeable for an almost total omission of the composers' names—the singers conceiving, probably, that their own were sufficient. The pieces were very agreeably interpreted by the artists, and the concert may be recorded as a success which will lead, we hope, to the permanent establishment of popular concerts. It is a positive luxury to hear a well-sung ballad, after the severe surfeit of Italian music which we have lately experienced in the concert-room and elsewhere. The second entertainment is announced for Friday.

Vindication of John Brown.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE CONWAY, OF KANSAS.

The following letter from Judge CONWAY, of Kansas, in vindication of the memory of JOHN BROWN, appears in the Boston *Journal*:

SIR: I am very much surprised to find, in a late number of your paper, a letter from your excellent correspondent, A. D. RICHARDSON, Esq., in which my name is used to corroborate a most atrocious slander upon the memory of Old JOHN BROWN, of Osawatomie. Mr. RICHARDSON does not himself indorse this wicked calumny, but refers to a conversation he had with me, in which he says that I informed him that BROWN admitted to me that he was engaged in the killing of DOYLE and others, on Potawatamie bank, in 1856. He also cites a conversation with Capt. WALKER, to the same effect. This, Sir, is a mistake, so far as it relates to me, which I cannot see how a gentleman of Mr. RICHARDSON's intelligence could contrive to fall into. Mr. RICHARDSON must, therefore, pardon the directness of my answer, when I assure him emphatically that *I never told him any such thing*. Capt. WALKER will also pardon me, when I say to him, most courteously, that I do not believe that BROWN ever told him any such thing. It is, indeed, a wonderful circumstance, taken from any point of view, how many persons have recently sprung up to whom JOHN BROWN long since confided a dreadful secret—a secret which, if exposed, would have cost him his life, and which, not being exposed, made any one in it liable to the penalties of a capital offence. And still more wonderful, that those persons are of a class with which BROWN never had any sympathy, and toward which he always maintained a profound aversion!

These witnesses are certainly too swift. They pretend to have been the bosom friends of the old man; to have shared with him the most awful secrets of his soul, and yet they are among the loudest in execration of his memory. They pretend to be in possession of a secret which could only have been conveyed under bonds of the most sacred private friendship; and yet they are ready to expose this secret to blacken the name of their friend. This is unnatural and impossible; I distrust all such testimony. From what I know, *I am convinced that Brown never had any personal participation in the killing of the men on the Potawatamie*, and that, of course, he never told anybody he had. My recollection of what I said to Mr. RICHARDSON, on this topic, is very distinct, and to this effect—namely, that JOHN BROWN said to me in Boston, two years prior, that he was *not* at the killing on the Potawatamie, but that he approved it. Mr. RICHARDSON could not have been doing me the honor of giving me his attention at the time, or he would not so far misapprehended me. This statement made to me by BROWN was precisely the same made by him to all his best and most confidential friends touching the subject, and may be very safely taken for the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in the matter.

The fearful story of his seizing five or six men in their beds at night, tearing them away from the arms of their weeping wives and children, killing them by slow degrees, within hearing of their families, and then wantonly mutilating their dead bodies, was invented and propagated by one of the most notoriously lying rascals in the United States; an individual who has been doing all manner of base work for three years past, in this vicinity, for the Democratic party, and getting paid for his wretched services in hard cash. It was of course seized on by all the enemies of Old Osawatomie as soon as it appeared, and hawked about the country as embodying the indubitable record of the "Potawatamie Massacre." But it is utterly unworthy of credit, and should be discarded by every honorable mind as a malignant attempt to injure the fame of one who, whatever, in the estimation of some, may have been his errors or his crimes, was the purest embodiment which the country affords of exalted self-sacrifice; and, as such, dear to any friend of humanity.

[It may, perhaps, add something to the estimation in which this tragical romance of the Potawatamie should be held, to inform the public that, since it was first published, the author has fled the country in disgrace. The weekly journal edited here by him has become extinct, and his wife has filed a petition in the County Court, praying for a divorce, charging him with being an "inhuman monster," which, from my own knowledge of the animal, I will very promptly testify to, if summoned as a witness in the case. Retributive justice is sometimes speedy, as well as always sure. Very respectfully, yours,

M. F. CONWAY.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 23, 1860.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

MEMOIR OF EDWARD BATES—An interesting biographical sketch.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE—Continuation of our Reports of the Agricultural Lectures at Yale College.

SYMPATHY WITH ITALY—Report of the Italian meeting held at the City Assembly Rooms—Speeches and Letters.

ABUSES OF LANGUAGE—Errors rebuked.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmers.

EDITORIALS—The Mexican Treaty—Pro-Rata—A Howl from the *Herald*—Slavery in New-York—The South and the Free Blacks.

CONGRESS—Reports of Proceedings.

EUROPE—The Latest News—Our Foreign Correspondence—The Italian Question.

MEXICO—Position of Affairs in Mexico.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Semi-weekly Record.

FOREIGN—Arrivals and Departures—Lists of passengers to and from Europe.

Obituary Notices, Literary and Art Items, Personal and Miscellaneous.

Copies may be procured at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

REMOVAL.

Davis Collamore & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS, &c.,
Have removed to their new store,
No. 479 BROADWAY, between Grand and Broome sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	56
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."
"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Read what the Press says of Dayton's Titian's Venus:

From the New-York Express.

This picture is splendid without gaudiness, warm without pruriency, and brimful of the very soul of art.

From the New-York Leader.

It is the best piece of flesh coloring ever executed in this country.

From the New-York Mercury.

Engraver and colorist have produced a work of art that has the Titian tone, as well as the faultless outline of the bewitching original.

From the New-York Dispatch.

DAYTON'S TITIAN'S VENUS.—A wonderful specimen of colored engraving. The beau-ideal of female beauty, conceived and executed by the greatest artist the world has ever seen.

From the New-York Atlas.

TITIAN'S MATCHLESS VENUS.—Whoever familiarizes the people with the works of the great masters deserves well of his country. Dayton & Co. are now engaged in this laudable enterprise. Their latest gem is a splendid tinted engraving of Titian's "Divine perfection of a woman"—the world-renowned Recumbent Venus. It is an exact copy of the great picture in the Hanoverian Gallery. The drawing, coloring and finish are beyond praise.

From the New-York Saturday Press.

Thanks to the art of engraving, Titian's artistic miracle, the "Reclining Venus," is now within everybody's reach. Dayton & Co. have just published a colored plate of that great picture, which deserves a place in the "porte-feuille" of every admirer of the fine arts.

READER—Inclose $2 and 15 cents in stamps and you will receive by return mail a gem of art, with an elegant gift.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND THE TRADE.

A really valuable gift of jewelry is presented with the Engraving. Address, DAYTON & CO.,
American and European Engraving Warehouse,
No. 37 Park-row.

Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.

GENTLEMEN: The printing establishment, No. 113 Fulton-st. and No. 46 Ann-st., occupied by ourselves and Robert Bonner, of the *New-York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire; the stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank-bills, were in one of your Champion Safes, and, after being exposed for 30 hours to the fiery ordeal, has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other Safe but yours.

WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.

BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—Times.
We prefer them for family use.—Tribune.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Shirts.—Sixty per cent. saved by going up stairs. Extra fine shirts made to measure from New-York Mills Muslin, and fine linen bosoms, at $18 per dozen; also the very best that can be made at $2 each.

SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent everywhere, so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure. I warrant a good fit; the cash to be paid to Express Company on receipt of goods. WARD, from London, No. 387 Broadway, up stairs, between White and Walker sts.

Anniversary Concert!!!—THE SABBATH-SCHOOL belonging to the Norfolk-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, (near Stanton-st.,) will give an Anniversary Concert on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, for the benefit of the School. The exercises will consist in singing and speaking by the children, assisted by the "Tremaine Family" and six Sunday-School Vocalists, under the direction of HORACE WATERS, Esq. Doors opened at 6 o'clock; exercises commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each; can be had at the parsonage and at the door.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co., Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread

$40 SEWING MACHINE. $40

Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
VERNON & CO.

Ballou's Patented Improved French Yoke Shirts.

Ballou's Patented Improved French Yoke Shirts.
Ballou's Patented Improved French Yoke Shirts.
Made to Order only at No. 409 Broadway.

Bridgewater Paint.—For Roofs, Outside Work, wood or brick, Decks of Steamers, Iron Work, Railroad Bridges, &c., Villas and Churches; Drabs and Stone Colors. See specimens at Dépôt, No. 72 Maiden-lane.

HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

MARRIED.

WORTHINGTON—HOWELL.—In Canandaigua, on Thursday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Mr. Daggett, D. D., W. WATSON WORTHINGTON, of Cincinnati, to MARY OLMSTED, daughter of Alexander H. Howell.

PULIZZI—GOODMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. Dr. T. A. Eaton, VENNIE PULIZZI, of Washington D. C., and IRENE E., daughter of Ira Goodman, of this City.

ABBOT—HOLMES.—In New-Orleans, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, by Rev. Dr. Palmer, WALDO ABBOT, Esq., of this City, to Miss JULIA M., eldest daughter of WILLIS HOLMES, Esq., of New-Orleans.

MOUNT—HENDRICKSEN.—At Middletown, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 16, by Rev. David B. Stout, JOHN MOUNT to ELEANOR S. HENDRICKSEN, all of Middletown.

SMITH—HOLDEN.—At Batavia, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, by Rev. Thos. P. Tyler, CLARK SMITH and MARTHA ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel C. Holden.

DIED.

GRISWOLD.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 18, DANIEL S. GRISWOLD, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his son, C. E. Griswold, No. 327 West 22d-st.

VELAZQUEZ.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 19, MARIANO VELAZQUEZ DE LA CADENA, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son-in-law, Francisco Azoy, and the Faculty of Columbia College, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 21, at 9½ o'clock.

ARMSTRONG.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 17, JANE, widow of the late Stewart Armstrong, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 665 Greenwich-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 19, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH CATO FITCH, wife of Benjamin W. Smith, aged 23 years and 16 days.

Her funeral will take place, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Feb. 22, from the American House, No. 244 West 29th-st.

London, Eng., papers please copy.

JONES.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 20, ROBERT L. JONES, Jr., second son of Robert L. and Annabella T. Jones, aged 3 years and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, which will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 189 West 16th-st.

HUGHES.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 20, of congestion of the lungs, SARAH E. HUGHES, daughter of William and Sarah E. Hughes, aged 1 year and 6 months. Her remains will be taken to Red Mills, Westchester County, for interment, early on Wednesday morning, 22d inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 129 West 28th-st., New-York.

LUDERS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 20, CHARLES E. LUDERS, Esq., in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased are requested to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 21, from No. 177 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

STAFFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 20, Miss MARY R. STAFFORD.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of S. B. Gregory, No. 117 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

SCHOONMAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 19, ELIZABETH R., wife of John O. Schoonmaker.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 63 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.

Kingston and Catskill papers please copy.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 20, of consumption, Mrs. J. SULLIVAN.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 168 Pacific-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 21. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HERDER.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 19, MARY E., wife of Abraham Herder.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 79 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

PERINE.—At Southfield, Staten Island, on Monday, Feb. 20, SIMON S. PERINE, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond.

WARNER.—At South Yonkers, on Monday morning, Feb. 20, Miss ADELINE B. WARNER, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, at Yonkers.

WATERS.—At Newark, on Monday, Feb. 20, FREDDIE, infant son of Abel N. and Martha Waters, aged 5 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Clinton st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

PARISH.—At Hartford, on Sunday morning, Feb. 19, CHARLES PARISH, in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at St. Paul's Church. His friends are invited to attend without further invitation. Entrance on Fulton and Vesey sts.

SWAN.—At Columbus, Ohio, on Monday, Feb. 6, after a short illness, in the 74th year of his age, Judge GUSTAVUS SWAN, one of the most prominent and respected men of Ohio.

CLARK.—In Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday, Feb. 14, LUCIA B. WASHBURN, wife of Rev. George H. Clark, Rector of St. John's Church, Savannah, Ga.

Funeral service at Worcester, Mass., this (Tuesday) morning.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 85, Feb. 20, 1860.
60, 6, 53, 69, 55, 44, 71, 21, 15, 29, 33, 70, 65.
Class No. 86, Feb. 20, 1860.
7, 48, 40, 36, 6, 52, 30, 75, 33, 45, 4, 56, 2, 11.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 20, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES,
OR TROCHES.

For all diseases of the throat—bronchitis, hoarseness, catarrhal affections, &c. For sale at RUSHTON'S, cor. Broadway, Barclay and Canal-sts.

STODART'S PIANO.

Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

TO DEALERS AND IMPORTERS IN
ELASTIC VULCANIZED RUBBER GOODS.

Referring to the card of William Judson, also signed by Charles Goodyear, in the *Times* of Feb. 20, we give notice that, should any persons, companies or firms be prosecuted by William Judson, upon the false pretence that he has any right or title in such vulcanized rubber goods as are and have been claimed by us, they have only to hand over their papers and the management of their defence to Messrs. Blachford, Seward & Griswold, our counsel, whereupon we will defend all such suits, without cost or conditions, and hold all such persons, companies or firms harmless against any and all claims of Wm. Judson.

Nothing in this shall be deemed to release infringers from responsibility for infringing our adjudicated and established rights to the exclusive monopoly of these goods. All respectable merchants now see their safety in using Day's License Stamps, the security under which has been affirmed in about all the Circuits of the United States, except California, where no suits have yet been brought to hearing.

HORACE H. DAY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1860. ALEXANDER HAY.

COUNTRY NEWS AGENTS
Will save
TIME
AND EXPENSE
By sending their
ORDERS
TO
HAMILTON, JOHNSON & FARRELLY,
Wholesale News Agents,
No. 22 Ann-st., New-York.

EAGLE'S
WATERPROOF
PREPARED GLUE.
Independent of its
WATERPROOF QUALITIES
The best Cement in use for
MENDING EVERYTHING.
Manufactured by
I. B. LEE, Newark, N. J.
A. B. SANDS & CO., Agents, Fulton-st., N. Y.

IT SHINES FOR ALL.
PERRY'S JAPANESE WATER-PROOF POLISH,
FOR BOOTS AND SHOES,
In spite of snow, rain or salt,
SHINES ON.
Sold everywhere.
JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

IMPORTANT PHOTOGRAPHIC PATENT CASE.

All persons interested in the beautiful art of Photography are respectfully requested to meet at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 21, at 7½ P. M., to consider the best mode of testing certain patent claims, which are a fraud upon the photographic profession and destructive to the progress of this beautiful art.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?

My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

JONES' HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

The lease and fixtures of this noted Hotel are for sale at a great bargain. The furniture is entirely new, having been put in within a year, and the House now doing a successful business. Inquire of D. M. STIGER, in possession, or of F. G. SCRIBA, No. 18 Murray-st., N. Y.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ.
CONTRIBUTES TO THIS WEEK'S
INDEPENDENT,
A new sketch of City Life, entitled
A SUNDAY WITH THE FUNGUS FAMILY.
The Family at Home and at Church—Physiology of a great Sermon—Fungus' short and easy method of disposing of the Christian System—The Home Missionary efforts of the Fungus Family.

This is the third of the articles contributed by Mr. BUTLER to the INDEPENDENT on the prevailing fashions and follies of the times.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D.,
Contributes his fourth
FAMILIAR LETTER ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
Also,
A SERMON,
BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
ON
CHARITY.

The duty of kindness and charitableness of feeling and judgment and word toward our fellow-men inculcated, a consideration of our own character and habits, and the fact that the feeling of condemnation is frequently more wicked than the thing condemned, are motives to dissuade us from uncharitableness.

In reckoning men's conduct, we are to remember the variety of temperaments and constitutions appertaining to different individuals; also, differences of education, knowledge and habits of reflection. Allowance to be made in judging men's conduct, for the circumstances in which they have been bred and in which they now dwell; discrimination to be made between faults of youth and faults of mature age.

Sins of thoughtlessness and heedlessness are to be leniently judged by the side of sins of craft. Sins of the deceived to be lightly judged by the side of the deceiver. A single act is to be dealt with charitably, over a course of evil.

Address
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

NEWS AGENTS, to insure a supply, will order promptly through the wholesale agents in this City.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY
ON HAND AND FOR SALE
BY THE
SOLE AGENTS,
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
Nos. 36 and 38 Burling-slip.

32. HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32.

Many a woman who looks so well that she dare not complain of ill health lest she be ridiculed instead of receiving sympathy, is seriously afflicted with local uterine derangement which renders her life miserable. Most women in this country between the ages of 15 and 50 suffer, to a greater or less degree, with symptoms commonly known as uterine difficulty, female weakness, &c., &c.

Very many have tried the skill of their family physician and others without avail; but we assure them that they can be cured. The medicine offered is not a quack nostrum, but it is known to the Professors of medical colleges and to many leading physicians, and it is indorsed by many hospital surgeons and by the public generally. The component parts are at the service of any respectable physician, and it has the following statement from Dr. Hayes, the eminent Chemist to the State of Massachusetts:

"I have examined and analyzed the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon. The ingredients are very valuable in restoring health, and their peculiar combination gives it a direct and favorable action upon the uterine organs. *It is purely vegetable and harmless.*
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Chemist for the State of Massachusetts."

Female irregularities, weakness, uterine displacements, and all local uterine difficulties, and constitutional troubles of women are entirely cured by THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON. *Price,* $1 50 *per bottle.* FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NO. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ON THE RECEIPT OF $6 FIVE BOTTLES SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PAID TO END OF EXPRESS ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Consulting Physician Graefenberg Company,* No. 32 *Park-row, New-York.*

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services, at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and Diseases of Women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases* (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

THREE AIDS TO PERSONAL BEAUTY.
WHITE TEETH, PRODUCED BY THURSTON'S TOOTH-POWDER.
HEALTHY GUMS, PRESERVED BY THURSTON'S TOOTH-POWDER.
SWEET BREATH, SECURED BY THURSTON'S TOOTH-POWDER.

This unequaled and incomparable dentifrice is sold by Messrs. Hegeman, Milhau, Rushton, Meakhim, Green, and all other druggists.

ATKINSON'S
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE,

A unique preparation, quickly cleansing the teeth, arresting decay and imparting the roseate hue of health to the gums and lips.

For sale at RUSHTON'S, wholesale and retail, Broadway, corner Canal and Barclay sts.

TO MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
ELASTIC VULCANIZED RUBBER GOODS

Mr. Judson will protect merchants against Mr. Day' suits, without recourse or charge to them, on the following terms:

1. An account shall be rendered of all Vulcanized Rubber Goods sold by them since Oct. 1, 1858, of all goods now on hand, or to arrive.

2. They shall agree to pay Mr. Judson the same rate of tariffs which he shall charge other merchants in the trade, when his title is so established that the Courts will grant injunctions against infringers. Mr. Judson proposes to make uniform and liberal settlements with all who subscribe this agreement.

3. They shall agree that all goods now on hand, in store, or in port, or that may be received hereafter, are not to be sold without Mr. Judson's license and stamps.

We were surprised that Mr. Day, after the full hearing of the cause on Bill and Answer in the United States Circuit Court of this District between him and us, (the only parties claiming any title or interest in the rights in controversy,) should bring new suits against merchants in defiance of the order made by the late Judge Ingersoll of this Court, that, "if Day should commence any such suits on the title set up by him of May 24th, 1858, the complainants might apply to the Court for an injunction restraining such acts"—which order is on the files of the Court, and is still in force.

We had abstained from bringing any suits against infringers on our rights, having the hope and belief that there would be a speedy decision of the cause, but we have been disappointed.

The death of Judge Ingersoll and the time that has elapsed without any decision, and the immense injury Day is inflicting on our rights, have determined us to wait no longer, and to prosecute all infringers on our rights, including every person who has sold or continues to sell in violation of our rights, the goods aforesaid purchased from Day or his agents, or having his stamps.

We do not wish to be understood as soliciting merchants to make any arrangements with us, but we deem it our duty to define our position.

CHARLES GOODYEAR.
WILLIAM JUDSON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1860. Nos. 37 and 38 Park Row.

CARRIAGE BANDS AND OTHER TRIMMINGS.

Boston, 4 styles.
Concentric, 4 styles.
Concave, 2 styles.
Philadelphia, 6 styles.
Rim, 8 styles.
Reflector, 6 styles.
Rose, 1 style.
Screw Cap, 9 styles.
Coach, 3 styles.
Jersey Mail, 6 styles.
Children's Cab, 7 styles.
Dash Collars, Centres, and Rails.
Sand (Flange pattern).
Sockets for Shafts, Poles, Express Wagons, Whips, Whiffle-trees, Hames.
Trimming Nails—Japanned, Silver, Ivory, Basselain.
Silver Moulding—Back Lights.
Brass Door Hinges—Slat Irons.
Silver Head Loop Bolts.
Top Prop Nuts and Rivets, 18 styles.
Branch Iron Collars.
Pole Yokes and Crabs.

The above goods, together with a large assortment of Harness Trimmings, are made and sold by the Ives & Pardee Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn. Factory at Ives Station, on Canal Railroad, 20 minutes from New-Haven.

P. P. P.
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.
THEY IMPART STRENGTH; THEY ANNIHILATE PAIN.

PARK'S PATENT POROUS PRICKLY PLASTERS ARE SOLD BY ALL DEALERS From 1 to 2½ Dimes

These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive coagulated impurities of the system. They should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, etc. They retain their active properties when other Plasters are useless, and *where applied pain cannot exist.* Every family should have them. One size on cloth, three sizes on leather. Samples sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 PARK-ROW, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POTS.

Their popularity increases. They are decidedly the BEST in use for serving the coffee and retaining the aroma. For sale to the trade and retail, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

A CARD.—THE GREAT DENTAL IMPROVEMENT of Dr. LEVETT'S Atmospheric Plates for Artificial Teeth, so highly recommended in the *Medical Gazette*, is patented, and can only be obtained in this City, at No. 12 Waverly-place, near Broadway.

HUNT'S LINIMENT—THE GREATEST PRODUCTION in medical science, challenges the world to produce a better and surer remedy for all external diseases. Send for a circular, or buy a bottle, and read what it has done. Prices 25c. and 50c. 129 Maiden-lane.

NEW BOOKS.

NOW READY THE MARCH NUMBER OF
THE OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
The March number of
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS

I.—A large new Railway Map representing not only the Railways in actual operation, but also those in the course of construction, upon which will also be found a map representing the Railways of Texas.

II.—Portrait and Biographical Sketch of Chauncey Vibbard, General Superintendent of the New-York Central Railway, by Wm. H. Bogart, Esq., with Phrenological Delineation of Character taken from Portrait by Fowler & Wells.

III.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS:—The *Pro Rata* Question in reference to the Railways and Canals of New-York; Opinions of the Press—Montreal (Canada) *Herald*, New-York *Times* and *Evening Post*; Statements of Mr. Stone, President of the Cleveland and Erie Railway; Mr. Marsh, Receiver, and Mr. Blanchard, Freight Agent of New-York & Erie Railway; Memorial of Merchants to the Legislature of the State, &c.; Virginia and her Railways—Report of the Board of Public Works of Virginia to the House of Delegates, by Thomas DeWitt, Esq.

IV.—SWINDLING OPERATIONS:—The Boarding-house Swindler; Wanted, a Watch and Chain for his Son.

V.—NEW INVENTIONS:—The Chemical and other Values of Charcoal; Malleable Iron Castings; Steam as a Source of Power; Machinery for Crushing Quartz; Tempering Steel Tools; Locomotive Crate.

VI.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL:—Little at First, but Mighty at Last, by Charles Mackay; The Mad Engineer—a Thrilling Episode of Life on the Mississippi; Mahomet Pacha on a Tour—His Description of a Scene in the House of Representatives of the United States; Tracing a Pedigree; How an Illinoisian was Shaved in St. Louis; a Pleasing Incident.

VII.—INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELERS in reference to the Time Tables, which will enable them in a very few moments to comprehend the Time Tables at a glance.

VIII.—A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES arranged under the separate Maps of the Principal Railways of the United States and the Canadas up to 1860.

IX.—SEVENTY-FIVE RAILWAY MAPS, which represent the principal Railways of the United States and the Canadas. These Maps are more and more appreciated by those who become more fully acquainted with their practical utility and true value.

X.—UNITED STATES TIME INDICATOR, showing the difference of Time between the various cities of the United States, including San Francisco, California, and London, England, with illustration.

XI.—APPLETON'S COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR, together with important rules for Railway Travelers in reference to Tickets, Baggage, rights of Passengers, &c., &c.

XII.—THROUGH ROUTES to and from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities North, South, East and West.

XIII.—RAILWAY TIME TABLES of all the Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, carefully corrected to date.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE is sold at the low price of
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY,
By all the principal Periodical and News agents at all the principal Book stores, and by the boys who sell books, papers, &c., upon the cars, throughout the United States and the Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
PART II. OF CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Dictionary of Knowledge for the People. Price 15 cents.
REVOLUTIONS
IN
ENGLISH HISTORY.
By
ROBERT VAUGHAN, D. D.
Vol. 1.
REVOLUTIONS OF RACE.
Price $2.

In this work, Dr. Vaughan, the Editor of the *British Quarterly Review*, intends to group together the leading facts of English History, so as to reveal, at a glance, the progress of the nation. It is a step towards the simplification of English History. By the term Revolutions, the author intends to denote the great phases of change through which both the Government and the people of England have passed, during the historical period of their existence.

DR. OLDHAM
AT GREYSTONES,
AND
HIS TALK THERE.
One Vol. 12mo. Price $1.
From the Saturday Press.

Throughout its pages there is a glow of Summer sunshine and the murmer of Summer winds. Its feeling is genial. It has a moral tone. Its pictures of domestic life are drawn with sympathy and, therefore, with truth. It is written in a terse and musical style.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Have just published:
ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION; or, The Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life. By CHARLES DARWIN, M. A. One vol. 12mo. $1 25.
SEVEN YEARS. By JULIA KAVANAGH. One vol. 12mo. Cloth, 50 cents; paper covers, 37 cents.
EVENINGS AT THE MICROSCOPE; or, Researches Among the Minuter Organs and Forms of Animal Life. By PHILIP H. GOSSE, F. R. S. One vol. 12mo. $1 50.
EIGHTEEN CHRISTIAN CENTURIES. By Rev. JAMES WHITE. One vol. 12mo. $1 25.

RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.

In addition to the Time Tables, seventy fine Railway Maps and much other valuable information of interest to the community at large.
APPLETON'S OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
for March contains the opinions of the Press, namely, the Montreal (Canada) *Herald*, New-York *Times* and *Evening Post*, &c., in reference to
THE PRO RATA QUESTION,
at this time before the Legislature of the State, together with the statement of Mr. Stone, President of the Cleveland and Erie Railroad; Mr. Marsh, Receiver, and Mr. Blanchard, Freight Agent of the New-York and Erie; also, the
MEMORIAL OF THE NEW-YORK MERCHANTS
to the Legislature of the State. Also an account of the Railways of Virginia from the Report of the Board of Public Works of Virginia to the House of Delegates.
For sale at Publishers' prices by
ROSS & TOUSEY, News Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
I.
ETHEL TREVOR;
OR, THE DUKE'S VICTIM.
By G. W. M. REYNOLDS, Esq.
Price 50 cents.
II.
VIOLET DAVENANT:
A ROMANCE.
By BAYLE ST. JOHN, Esq.
Price 25 cents.
III.
THE SONS OF MALTA EXPOSED.
BY ONE WHO WAS "SOLD."
Price 12 cents.
Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

GRAND
UNION MASS MEETING.
ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
BIRTH OF WASHINGTON.
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1860.

All who are in favor of upholding the Union, the Constitution and the laws of the country, of securing the rights of the several States inviolate, resisting all attempts to interfere with their respective institutions and policy, opposed to all sectional parties, and in favor of elevating men to office who will administer the Government in the spirit of its founders, are invited to join in a Mass Meeting, to be held at the Cooper Institute, on the eve of the Birth of Washington, TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1860, which will be addressed by eminent speakers, including

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky;
Hon. THOMAS A. R. NELSON, of Tennessee;
Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS, of Maryland;
Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS, of New-York,

who have accepted invitations; and others are expected.

An interesting feature of the meeting will be the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and other national airs by Dr. CHARLES GUILMETTE.

CHAUNCEY W. MOORE,
CHESTER DRIGGS,
E. J. BROWN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
SIMEON BALDWIN,
Committee of Arrangements.

N. B.—Delegates from this State and sister States, who sympathize with the sentiments of the above call, are invited to be present.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, the great external remedy of the age, prepared from the recipe of Dr. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut, the celebrated bone-setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, all rheumatic and nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale by MORGAN & ALLEN, F. C. WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, and all dealers.

TO PERSONS WHOSE HEALTH IS BROKEN DOWN.—It is a fact, established by medical statistics, that thousands of persons die from sheer debility, without mortal disease. Every such disease might unquestionably be prevented if nature were assisted to rally with that most wonderful of all invigorators, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. When the flame of life wanes and quivers from exhaustion, administer this famous restorative. It will once more become steady and strong. In the debility which follows violent fever, in diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspeptic complaints and colic, in the weakness consequent upon natural decay, or resulting from free living or over-exertion, and also in those painful and too much neglected ailments to which ladies are exclusively subject, the Bitters are prescribed by most of our practising physicians, and never fail to give permanent relief.

DRUGS FOR CASH ONLY.—SOUTHERN AND Western buyers will find my stock of all goods in the Wholesale Drug line extensive and complete. Prices from ten to twenty per cent below time houses. Sales for net cash only. An examination is requested.
P. D. ORVIS' Cash Drug House,
Nos. 139 Maiden-lane, 159 Water-st., 19 Fletcher-st., New-York.

CHILDREN'S CAB AND HOBBY-HORSE trimmings, brass and silver hub-bands, 1¼ inch, 1½ inch, and 2 inches, extra finished, of seven different patterns; brass and silver sockets for shafts; basselain, ivory, silver and japanned trimming nails, &c. Send for price list. Address IVES & PARDEE Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn.

GAYLER'S SAFE.—MESSRS. ENDICOTT & CO. certify that a Gayler Safe was severely tested in the late fire, Beekman-st., and fifteen days thereafter its contents were all found in good order. Gayler Safe Dépôt, No. 100 Maiden-lane. A variety of second-hand Safes at low prices.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMERCY-PARK, NO. 100 East 21st-st., the brown-stone English basement house now occupied by the subscriber, being 20 feet by 60 feet. The property is in the very best order. Two-thirds the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Possession may be had before May 1. Also, the house adjoining, No. 102, on the same terms. Possession may be had at once. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, 490 Broadway.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—These lots have the most beautiful commanding view, which cannot be equalled on Manhattan Island. Upon these lots you have a view of the whole of the Bay of New-York, Narrows and the Ocean; also the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and for salubrity of the air and healthy position it cannot be excelled. Another great advantage, these lots may be reached in 35 or 40 minutes from the City of New-York. Maps can be seen of the location at the office of DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, suited to all kinds of manufacturing purposes, 36 acres of land, with about 800 feet of water front, on the north shore of Staten Island, a half mile from Port Richmond ferry; on the premises is a wharf, where a vessel can lay drawing 8 feet at low water; also, a large double house and out-buildings. It was formerly the residence of Dr. Harrison, and in every respect a desirable location. It will be sold in whole or part, as may be wanted. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

PROPERTY FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A first-class stone front, three-story house, with attic, in Montague, between Hicks and Henry sts., substantially built, 26x62 feet, with two lots of ground, 26x100 each, running through from Montague to Remsen sts. Would sell the house and both lots together, or house and one lot, or the Remsen-st. lot separately, to suit purchasers. House furnished with parlor mirrors, chandeliers, gas and water fixtures. Apply to

JOHN P SARDY,
No. 58 South st., corner Wall-st.,
New York City.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1¼ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$6,500. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 85 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, $400. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A GENTLEMAN OWNING and occupying one of the best houses (extra wide, with stable) in Brooklyn, of about $40,000 in value, wishes to go to the country to reside, and is disposed to exchange it for a good and healthy place, such as would be suitable for a gentleman's residence, within an hour of the City, on the North River or New-Jersey. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The large 4-story brown-stone house, No. 322 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; has twenty rooms and every convenience for a large genteel family. Also a splendid church-site, 100 by 200 feet, on the highest ground on Murray Hill. Also 22 of the most desirable lots on Murray Hill, free from rock and surrounded by elegant residences. Terms liberal. Apply to the owner, at 12 M. JOHN H. SHERWOOD 9 Park-place.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Astor place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AND WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For sale at a bargain, the four-story English basement brown-stone house No. 43 West 36th-st., near 5th-av.; also the three-story and basement high-stoop brown stone house No. 135 West 34th-st., on liberal terms. Inquire of KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house, west of Lexington av., on 21st-st., fronting Gramercy Park; lot 26 feet by half the block; house is three rooms deep, (80 feet,) on first and second floors, and has every modern convenience; will be rented, unfurnished, for $2,000 a year, or furnished for $3,000. Inquire at No. 37 Water-st., between 11 and 4 o'clock. If sold, $20,000 may remain on mortgage for 10 years, at 7 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE MODERN-built three story brown-stone dwelling-house, with two lots of ground, together with a stable, on 84th-st., near 9th-av., within one block of Central Park. It will be sold on favorable terms, or let to a good tenant; possession given immediately. Apply to WM. D. MALTBIE, No. 122 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, NEW, HIGH-basement brick house on West 44th-st. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Also two brick houses in Brooklyn, E. D., for sale or exchange for a small farm in the vicinity of the City. Apply at H. G. LAWRENCE'S Book-store, No. 1 Vesey-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE—A never-failing Water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe dépôt on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

WATER PRIVILEGE FOR SALE—ABOUT 15 feet fall, on an excellent stream of water, 28 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Railroad Dépôt and harbor; situated in a pleasant and healthy locality with several manufactories in the neighborhood. It offers many inducements to a manufacturer. Inquire of AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, No. 117 Wall-st. New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, full lot, built in the best manner, in perfect order, and elegantly fitted up. It is finely located in 37th-st., near 5th-av., and is replete with every convenience and comfort. It will be sold cheap. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MODERATE-SIZED house, (lot 25x98,) No. 60 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. For price and permit to see the house apply to the owner, No. 32 Pine-st., office No. 6, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND GROCERS.—FOR SALE—The corner of 42d-st. and 9th-av., the first class four-story house and lot, with all modern improvements; will be sold cheap; most of the purchase money can remain for a term of years. Inquire at No. 499 8th-av., of W. H. McCORMACK.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of

J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE—A NEW SMALL HOUSE, TWO STO-ries, attic and under cellar, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood good; lot 100 feet deep; built in the best manner, just finished; first house east of 3d-av. on 53d-st., south side. Inquire on the premises. Price $4 600. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, LEXINGTON-av., southeast corner 39th-st., No. 103, a three-story brown stone front house, 24x60 feet, lot 80 feet, replete with the modern improvements and first-class finish. Inquire on the premises. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 97 LAU-rens-st., together with the business—being an old established feed business; this is an opportunity that seldom offers to any person wishing to engage in the business. Terms made known by calling upon GILMAN & CONOVER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 EAST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, parlor doors, and stairs, black walnut; front blinds, mahogany; size, 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises of Hamilton & Ryer.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE COT-tage house and full lot No. 47 East 38th-st., midway between Madison and 4th avs., one of the best locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, WITH CARRIAGE-house, for sale, 45 minutes from Chambers-st., at Carmansville; contains gas, hot and cold water; grounds well laid out; fine view of the river; five minutes' walk from dépôt; 12 trains a day; terms easy. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner 28th-st.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL 3-STORY BRICK COT-tage house, No. 225 9th-st., size of house about 17 by 42, lot 98, and replete with every modern improvement. Price $6,000. Apply to W. L. CORTELYOU, No. 124 Bowery, corner Grand-st.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT MODERN AND convenient house No. 87 West 21st. It was carefully built of the best materials, and is well situated, comfortable, and free from the possibility of nuisance. Apply to Messrs. G. & W. YOUNGS, builders, 163 7th-av.

$5.300—A THREE STORY BRICK house, with ten rooms, and all the modern improvements, in 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Owner removed to the country. Inquire at No. 208 West 28th-st.

TO MILLERS AND OTHERS.—TO EXchange for City property—A good stone house, barn, &c., 4 acres of superior land and a fine grist-mill in good order, having a good run of custom. No objection to exchanging for a good class of tenement property. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FACTORY WANTED—IN some central position. Persons having property which they desire to improve and lease for a term of years at a fair rental, may address B. & B., No. 786 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE front, three-stories high, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by day's work; located on Lexington-av. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY would sell or exchange a very valuable and productive piece of property, for good securities, bonds or mortgages. Address G. L., care R. L. Foster, Box No. 287 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Two elegant plots on Park-av., Murray Hill, one consisting of 5 lots and the other of 14 lots, being on the blocks bounded by 4th and Madison avs., comprising the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st and southwest corner of 37th-st. They will be sold at public auction on the 13th March, prox., in lots to suit purchasers, if not previously disposed of at private sale, and will be sold free of incumbrances. Ninety per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Lithographic maps, showing the Park in front, (140 feet wide,) and residences surrounding, can be had on application, with further particulars, of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PIECE OF ground on this island, comprising about (50) fifty lots, situated on 83d and 84th sts. and Avenue B; on the premises is a double two story and attic house, conservatory, grape and green houses barn stable, &c. The garden and grounds are filled with the choicest kinds of fruit trees of every description, and the conservatory and green houses with the rarest flowers and plants all in fine order; the property, as a whole, is beautifully located, and may be easily divided into building lots; accessibility to the City, and its perfect healthfulness makes it most desirable for a private residence or public institution. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE at Williamsburgh, situated on the south-westerly corner of 1st and South 9th sts., near the Peck-slip and Roosevelt-st Ferries, being 150 feet on 1st-st., and extending 360 feet on South 9th-st. to the East River—having a water front of 150 feet and return dock of about 175 feet, with the right of extending blocks and bridges 250 feet into the river, containing about 22 lots of ground. Depth at low water in front of bulkhead about 20 feet. For further particulars apply to EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite the above.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LOTS IN THE City of Newark, N. J., on the grade. This prosperous manufacturing city has 75,000 population, within half an hour of this City. The growth is towards these lots, which, with other prospective improvements, will largely enhance their value. Improvements will now pay large interest. They are unincumbered, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Foreigners can hold real estate in New-Jersey. Apply to GEO. E. TOWNSEND, No. 42 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTIETH-street. The new and elegant four-story brown stone house No. 31 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is in every respect a first-class one, having been very carefully built with all the modern improvements; is now in good order, and will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms. For particulars, and for permission to see the house apply to WM. M. BUSH, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASE-ment 4-story house in 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., built by a Scotch gentleman for his own use, in the most convenient and complete manner, now offered for sale in consequence of his return to Europe to reside permanently. Terms easy For cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house No. 46 West 36th-st., Murray Hill. The house is elegantly finished, frescoed throughout, and ready for immediate occupancy. A large amount of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, No. 29 John-st., or to C. G. COFFIN, Post-office, Nassau-st. Can be seen during the day.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the Ferry, several three-story brick houses and stores, which will be sold very low to close an estate; a small amount can be paid down, and the balance from time to time, in sums to suit purchasers. Also, several houses in Williamsburgh for sale on the same terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, &c.—FOR SALE OR to let, the large and valuable Foundry at Sing Sing, with extensive buildings, including steam-engine with boiler, fixtures, &c., all in good order, located on the Hudson River Railroad, near the dépôt. Will be sold at a bargain or rented low to a responsible tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or JAMES W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE.—FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot, No. 56 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 20x53, lot 98 ft. 6 in. Will be sold at a bargain, as the owner will leave the City. Most of the purchase money can remain. Apply on the premises. The Spanish lady who saw it is requested to send her address.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADI-son-square, in 23d-st., a brown-stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture; and from a prompt purchaser will take $18,000, without furniture. A mortgage for $12,500 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN VANDERBILT-AV., BROOKLYN, first house north of Atlantic, a pleasant cottage, well finished, gas, marble mantels and range, very convenient, having two lines of railroads within a block; price $3,000, half on mortgage; might exchange for a small place in New-Jersey. Apply to J. L. STEELE, No. 53 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 4-STORY, BROWN stone-front house, No. 56 St. Marks-place, containing all modern improvements, built in the most substantial manner, and in perfect repair. Lot 25 by 100 feet deep. House 25 by 60 feet Terms easy; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises. Can be seen from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ADAMSVILLE, A FEW MINUTES' walk from Fordham dépôt, the plot of land known as No. 10, containing about one acre, beautifully located, fronting on three of the principal streets, viz.: Fordham and Madison avs., and the first street south of the Kingsbridge Road. Price $1,000, cash. Address A., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC FRAME house and lot, with two story tea-room, No. 91 Bay-st., Jersey City, with full lot; price $3,000; $1,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of P. J. NEEFUS, New-York City Post-office or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone-front house No. 290 2d-av., near Stuyvesant-square; finished with black walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BROWN FRONT HOUSE and lot, No. 78 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, and near Union-square; house 18x50, lot 18x92. In complete order. A large portion can remain. Apply to EDM. DARROW, 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 80 35th-st., second door east of Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements. Price, $9,000; $4,700 can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. C. PERRY, No. 427 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house in 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.; house 20x53 feet; lot half the block; containing all the modern improvements. Also, one in 37th-st., near Madison-av., 25x60. For terms, inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 42 West 38th-st., 21 by 50 feet, lot 98 feet 9 inches in depth, richly furnished, and in complete order throughout. Price $22,500. Apply on the premises. House can be viewed daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY WANTED—IN exchange for a three story, high basement, Philadelphia brick house, with modern improvements, in XXIId Ward, west side. House built in the best manner and in perfect order. Inquire of A. C. MOORE, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS 3-story house, with all conceivable improvements, with or without the furniture. Apply to JOHN H. HARNETT, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 438 FOURTH-st., house three stories, with basement and sub-cellar, and modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—SIXTEEN LOTS, situated on 11th-av between 26th and 27th sts. Apply on the premises. D. S HALSTEAD & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—AT NO. 129 East 50th-st., third house west of 3d-av., on north side of the street. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE WEST BANK OF THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—The house and all the out-buildings are of stone, well and thoroughly built, with between six and seven acres of land, well laid out, and containing the choicest varieties of fruit of all kinds, deciduous and evergreen trees. The site is one of the best on the Hudson, commanding the Pass, the Mountain, Newburgh Bay, and a grand sweep of the finest scenery in the country. The estate combines everything for an elegant residence. It has been occupied about a year, and will be sold furnished, together with horses, carriages, &c. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH two acres of land, at Stuyvesant Landing, Columbia County, New-York, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains, being on an elevated position, and is well adapted for a Summer or permanent residence. There is a fine house on it, 45.6 by 54 feet deep, with a piazza extending the whole front. The house has hot and cold water, baths, &c., and contains sixteen rooms. This place is worthy the attention of those who desire a pleasant home in the country. Terms reasonable. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, pleasantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barns, out-houses, &c., in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden, both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of large and small fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Apply to F. R. DURKEE, 151 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the dépôt. House large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three-fifths acres in terraces, lawns, &c. For particulars apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren-st., or WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 34 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—1½ MILES FROM the dépôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the dépôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GEN-teel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 30 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESI-dence, (formerly owned by the late Major William Jones,) situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and can be reached by two trains daily from Brooklyn, and by the steamboat eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the harbor, and is surrounded with large ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 18 acres of choice land, all under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruits of all kinds. The out buildings are two cottage-houses for coachman and gardener, a large stable and carriage-house, wood-house, tool-house, workshop, ice-house and bathing and boat-house, all in complete order. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. The furniture will be sold with the place, if desired. For terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country seat, situated at the Old Bridge, Bergen County, N. J., on the east side of the Hackensack River, fifteen miles from Hoboken, containing 25 acres of land, with a large two-story house and kitchen in good order, containg 20 rooms; is well calculated for a boarding-house; good out-buildings, and is well supplied with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; vessels loading and unloading at the docks, where business has been done for the last century with a good run of customers; good fishing near the house, and stages run past the door daily to connect with the Northern Railroad. The place will be sold on easy terms, or will be let, the whole or part to suit accommodation. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN C. DEMAREST; or of JASPER DEMAREST, 169 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Thirty acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by the late W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and the Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The ground is well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries, and also good kitchen garden. On the premises are a great variety of choice fruit-trees, in a thrifty and healthy condition; also many fine ornamental trees about the house. The building and premises generally are in good order, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land, or any part of it, will be let or sold with the building. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF W. N. SEY-mour, Esq., at Yonkers, one mile from the dépôt. Contains in all about 70 acres, but will be divided by disposing of 35 acres, including all the improvements. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and have a great variety of fruit in three large orchards, besides small fruit of almost all kinds. House large and very finely built, containing water, baths, furnace, &c. All the necessary out-buildings for a large farm; greenhouse, ice-house, (filled,) farmer's lodges, &c. Full particulars, with maps and photograph, may be seen at the office of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5; or W. N. SEYMOUR, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A NEAT cottage house of ten rooms, (can be lighted with gas,) with barn and other out buildings, all new and in the immediate vicinity of the churches and schools, and but five minutes walk of Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Dépôt. Said property has a front of 90 feet on Union Park by 235 depth, and is well stocked with fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c. More land adjoining may also be had at a reasonable price, if desired. All trains on the New-York and New-Haven road stop at Norwalk. Price, $4,600. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, JOHN ELWOOD, at R. H. Winslow's, Westport, Conn., or of SAMUEL ELWOOD, at Wm. Elmore's, Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE premises known as the Stamford Female Seminary. House large and suitable for a Summer hotel or similar purpose. Lot about 1½ acres, with fruit and ornamental trees and barn. If not previously disposed of the above will be sold by public auction on THURSDAY, 15th March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Terms and conditions at time of sale. Apply to W. J. MINOR, Stamford, or A. PHELPS, No. 34 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND—TO RENT—A HOUSE IN good order at Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the New-Brighton Ferry, and close to the Pavilion, and commanding one of the finest views on the Island. Possession can be given at once. The house contains 12 rooms, bath, water-closets, the best of water. Stable, coach house, cow-house, chicken-house, green-house, vegetable and fruit garden, asparagus bed, peach pear and plum trees. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st. No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie, or CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, Park Bank.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN RES-idence, about a half hour's ride from City Hall and close by Hudson River Railroad dépôt. The grounds around the house are very tastefully laid out and shaded by fine old trees of the original forest growth. The house is very commodious and comfortable, and commands a thirty-mile river view. Barns, stable, carriage-house, all in order.

J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL VILLA ON THE banks of the Hudson, 45 minutes from Chambers-st., with a splendid view of the river, surrounded by fine old shade trees. The house, which is Gothic, is very complete, containing 12 rooms, all in perfect order. Water and gas throughout. Also, good garden and carriage-house. Apply at P. H. & W. WILLIAMS' Office, No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—THE DWELLING-house and grounds situate on North Broadway and Glenwood-av., with either one or two acres of land, on which there is an abundance of fine old shade trees, so necessary to the comfort of a country residence. The house is large, the location a fine one, and the view down the river unsurpassed for beauty. Apply to HENRY ANSTICE, No. 25 Nassau-st., or at Yonkers adjoining the premises.

FOR SALE—IN EAST MORRISANIA, A BASE-ment and two-story house and one acre of ground; the house contains 11 rooms, built in a good manner for the owner's use; carriage-house and a good well of water; yard ornamented with fruit trees, and a fine view of the surrounding country; will be sold cheap. For terms inquire at Lawrence Moulding Mill, 2d-av. and 53d-st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY residence located in Westchester County, 13 miles from Madison-square, on the Albany Post Road, 4 to 5 acres; house large and new with the necessary out-buildings and plenty of large shade trees. Apply No. 7 Madison-av. before 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 7 in the evening.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A fine country seat, large modern-built house, contains 18 rooms, marble mantles, cornices, &c.; fine coach-house and stable, 4 acres of garden land, covered with fruit; 12 miles from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Inquire of A. W. BARNES, No. 144 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—FROM 20 TO 50 acres of good land, in a healthy location, with comfortable dwelling, &c., at a moderate price, on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey preferred. Address Box No. 124, Jersey City Post-office.

I WILL SELL MY COUNTRY SEAT, OF 21 acres, at Yonkers, for a bargain: new house, 38x44, barn and outbuildings; plenty of fruit; beautiful view of the East River. For price, &c., apply to C. J. SANDS, No. 166 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESI-rable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, at the premises, near the dépôt.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground; suitable for small families, and convenient to dépôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BRICK MANUFACTORY, NOS. 353 and 355 West 24th st., suitable for a foundry and machine shop, or for other purposes, together with steam engine, boiler, shafting, &c., all in perfect order and rent cheap. Key to see the premises at Mr. HARRISON'S, opposite. For further particulars, apply at No. 149 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS FREE-stone front house in South Brooklyn, for two years from May next; it is handsomely furnished and in perfect order, and will be rented at a fair price to a responsible family who will pay promptly and take proper care of the premises. Address HOME, Box No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL STORES.—THE stores Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Spring-st, 66 feet 8 in. front by 66 feet deep; excellent basements under the whole; all connected by large arches; four large vaults in front; very desirable premises for a house doing a large business. Will be leased for three years from the 1st of May next. Apply to the occupants.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STO-ry and basement brick dwelling, with saloon parlors and extension, gas, bath, water closets, wash tubs, range, Ridgewood water, &c., No. 42 President-st. Rent $350. Apply at Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms, with gas, to a small, quiet family of two or three grown persons; location desirable. To a good tenant would be let low. Possession May 1. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS FROM MIDDLE OF April, a completely furnished three-story house in 21st-st. To a desirable tenant it will be rented at a low price. It will not be let except to a private family without children. For further particulars address Box No. 1,088 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING NO. 125 Mercer-st. Good location for a hotel or light manufacturing business. Rent low to a good tenant and possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-story house, No. 37 East 11th st., containing all the modern improvements; has new mirrors, which may remain if the tenants desire. Apply at No. 35, next door, or at No. 107 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a piano-forte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH three lots of ground, corner of De Kalb and Throop avs., Brooklyn; has finished attic and gas; rent, $350. Apply to WILLIAM NELSON & SONS, No. 66 South-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewelers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining 39 ft square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLEY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to

GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET.

A large number of houses of various styles.

ALSO,

Numerous parts of houses, to suit all applicants.

Apply to

J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE CITY.—From 1st May, 2 of that fine block of houses foot of Murray Hill in 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Nos. 623 and 625. They are brick fronts, 3 stories high, with brown-stone basements, high stoops, counter cellars, sandy and dry; replete with every convenience of the best modern houses, such as saloon parlors and dining-rooms, with statuary marble mantels, marble mantels throughout; also, baths, copper boilers and range. Rent only $600. These houses are built about 3 years, and will be put in perfect order, painted, &c., to a good tenant. Merchants or others doing business on the east side of Peck-slip, or other parts of the City, will find no inconvenience, as the 2d-av. cars pass every 3 or 4 minutes, and 3d-av. every 2 minutes from Astor House to 37th or 38th sts. Apply at the residence of the owner, No. 141 West 11th-st., 2d house west of 6th-av., from 2 to 4 or from 6 to 9 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 1 BOND-STREET, for business purposes.

Large house, 50x50, No. 66 Hammond-st.
Three-story house, No. 293 West 14th-st.
House, with stable, &c., No. 7 Bond-st.
Modern house, with stable, No. 165 Lexington-av., cor 31st-st.
Small modern house, No. 105 East 27th-st.
Small modern house, No. 141 East 50th-st.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE—A STORE FITTED UP in the best style, with glass cases, black walnut counters, and fixtures complete for dry goods, millinery and fancy goods, in the flourishing town of Yonkers, on the Hudson. A desirable location for doing a good business. If desired, a general assortment of millinery and fancy goods can be had with the store on easy terms, at a great reduction from cost. For particulars, apply to J. B. SPELMAN & SON, 13 Barclay-st., New York.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE AND HOUSE, NO. 1,092 Broadway, corner of 32d-st., one of the best stands for the grocery business in the City. Store would be extended the whole depth of the lot to a good tenant. Also two new houses on 31st-st., near 7th-av.; rent $600 each. Also the upper part of house No 1,086 Broadway. Also several houses at Carmansville and a Hotel on the Hudson River, 152d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS FOUR-story and basement Banking Building, corner of Duane and Greenwich streets, being one of the best business locations to be found in the City—will be let, the whole or in parts, or will be converted into a store, if desired. For particulars, apply at No. 107 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—AT YORKVILE, THE THREE-STORY and basement brick house, high stoop, hot and cold water, bath, gas and all the modern improvements. First house west of 3d-av., north side of 81st st., with an adjoining lot and stable if desired Possession 1st of May. Apply to GEO. MARINUR, No. 234 South-st.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROVE-ments and moderate rents—No. 160 East 14th-st., Nos 185, 195 and 203 East 19th-st., No. 161 East 12th st. Also No. 109½ St. Marks-place, an English basement Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st. or No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A BEAU-tiful house, splendidly located opposite Madison-square, fronting 5th-av. and 25th-st., extending through to Broadway, known as Worth House. Inquire at No. 194 5th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW THREE-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway; size 17 by 50; rent $700 per annum. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 106 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The four story building No. 11 Park-row. The premises will be altered to suit a good and responsible tenant. Apply to Messrs. LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—THE 2D, 3D and 4th floors, suitable for the furniture or any light fancy business. Inquire of S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MORTON-ST., north side, a lot 125 feet deep by 25 feet width; very suitable for a stable Apply by letter to ROBERT SANFORD, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS OF THE MARBLE-front building No. 89 Beekman st., fronting on Cliff and Beekman. Apply at RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, on the first floor.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF STORE NO. 56 BEEK-man-st.; offices in store No. 110 Pearl-st., corner of Old Slip. JOHN W. TOWT.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY brick store, No. 11 Water-st. Apply to E. S. JAQUES, No. 115 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 29 DEPYSTER-ST., between Front and South. Apply to H. AIKMAN, No. 89 Pine-st.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF THE WHITE MAR-ble building No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway, Apply on the premises.

TO JEWELERS AND PENCIL-CASE MAKERS, who may want a good factory, with steam power. Those are the finest shops in town, situated at No. 97 Cliff-st. Apply to the jeweler on third floor.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st; large rooms, and engine 1,000 horse power. Also, large lot of machinists' tools for sale.

STORE TO LET—NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET, OC-cupied for leather and findings for the last five years. Also, workshops in the rear to let. Inquire in the office of the type foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 FRANKFORT-ST., 90 feet deep; might be used for mechanical business. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, at No. 26 Frankfort st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER ON Canal st. near Broadway, to let by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

WANTED—THE AGENCY FOR LETTING AND leasing of good dwelling-houses and stores. None but good property taken. References given. C. J. SANDS, No. 166 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A four-story house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, above 14th-st., with possession by April 1, to be occupied by a small private family. Carpets, gas fixtures, &c., would be purchased for cash if desired, and in good condition. Unexceptionable references given. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 3,922 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A moderate-sized stone-front or brick house, with modern improvements, in a respectable location; possession on or before 1st April. Furniture bought, if desirable and cheap. Address Box No. 2,974 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—BY A SMALL family; house to be of moderate size, say 25 by 50 feet, and three stories high, with all the modern improvements; location to be between 14th and 20th sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,048 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A HOUSE BE-tween 14th and 32d sts., Lexington-av. and Broadway; all the improvements. Rent $700. Address, post-paid, OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av.

YONKERS, OR ON THE NORTH RIVER, NEARER NEW-YORK.—Wanted to rent a good house and grounds, suitable for a Winter residence. Address, with description, D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office. Must be roomy.

FARMS.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE—ON THE WEST bank of Passaic River, one mile north of Belleville, where there are four churches, schools, &c.; is 25 minutes drive to N. Y. and Erie R., 30 minutes to New-York, and 10 miles to Jersey City and Hoboken; each contains about forty acres in very high state of cultivation, with about 600 and 800 feet river front; one has a large brown-stone two-story house with frame additions; the other, a 1½-story comfortable house, with 8 rooms and other outbuildings; they stand about 400 feet from river and road, with dock privileges for 200 ton vessels. They have fine lawns and plenty ornamental and fruit trees; is in a good neighborhood and very healthy location. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises, or address at Belleville, Essex County, N. J., ISAAC S. VAN WINKLE or HENRY DUNCAN.

FARM IN NORTHERN OHIO (UNINCUM-BERED) FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—One of the best dairy farms in the State, containing 216 acres, with 40 milch cows. It is 1½ hours' ride from Cleveland by rail. For particulars, inquire at No. 293 Henry-st., Brooklyn, from 8 to 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M. JOHN M HOOD.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A FARM OF 40 acres, an hour's ride from the City, and mile from dépôt. Trains stop 8 times per day. Healthy, well located, with house, fruit, &c. Price $3,680; terms easy. Inquire of FERRIS & BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st. P. S—A large safe, the best make, nearly new, for sale cheap.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY CITY, N. J.—Forty acres good land, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square; a delightful situation. Would exchange for good City property. Inquire of M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—20 miles from Brooklyn, of 30 acres; also, six lots at Green Point. The above will be sold low or exchanged for improved City property or for a large farm near the City. Inquire at No. 321 Grand st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GRAIN FARM, 90 acres, adjoining a village in Pennsylvania, plenty of buildings, good market, no incumbrance. Terms easy. Will exchange for a house and lot or small farm. Apply No. 269 South-st.

FARM WANTED.—AN IMPROVED FARM wanted, in Pennsylvania, Illinois or Iowa, in exchange for good improved City property. Address, with full particulars, TRADE, Box No 173 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MONS. DU-PONT, from Montilimany, in Dauphiné, France, who came to this country with Lafayette. Address NIECE, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have now been before the public for a period of 25 years, and during that time have maintained a very high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible:

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; FLATULENCY, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder. They operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere

ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus which even slight colds will occasion, and which if not removed becomes hardened and produces these dreadful diseases.

SCURVY, ULCERS and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES.—As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this City, that the former proprietor of these valuable medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY FIVE YEARS; and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the Western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description: King's Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yield to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines, Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

WM. B. MOFFAT, M. D., Proprietor, Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES

Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous, and repulsive doses of quackery or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless—no injury can arise from their use. They are simple—you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient—you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient—in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

		Price of Single Boxes—Cents
No. 1.	For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3.	For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	For Diarrhea of Children or Adults; Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5.	For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8.	For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia, and Tic Doloreux	25
9.	For Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	For Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Painful, or Delaying, or Green Sickness	25
12.	For Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	For Croup Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressive Breathing	25
14.	For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side, or Limbs	25
16.	For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, old inveterate Agues	50
17.	For Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	For Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing: Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	For Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and old Ulcers	50
24.	For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	For Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges and consequent Prostration and Debility	100

PRICE.

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Direction	$7 00
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions	5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions	2 00
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions	1 00

Single boxes, with Directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can do so at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, at from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

☞ We send these remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS A regularly-educated physician, wholly devoted to the speciality of private and female diseases. His remedies are prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, and a more extended practice than any other living physician. Dr. WARD alone can restore you sound. Consult him at No. 483 Broadway. He charges moderate, and tenders advice free. In female diseases he is a skilled physician and adviser, and warrants relief in all cases. Hundreds of ladies are monthly cured by his efficacious and infallible treatment.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken-down constitutions resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Dr. BARROW can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
HAMMOND ON SEXUAL AND SEMINAL DISEASES, IMPOTENCY, &c.

An entirely new and original System for the Cure of these Diseases, by CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York; author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. "Dr Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept.* 16. Price $1. Postage free. Wholesale of HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, Publishers. Single copies may be had of the author, at No 61 Bleecker-st, east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2, and 6 to 8 evenings.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S

FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause, $1 per box.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Rogers's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.

FEVER AND AGUE AND ALL FEVERS cured with Indian Chologogue, Deshier's Pills. Each $1 50 and $1.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use [illegible] Balsam; Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at

GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS, Incipient Consumption and all affections of the [illegible] and lungs. M. Dames' Cough Lozenges. [illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES —MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages. 12mo., [illegible] about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. [illegible] also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 till 9 o'clock.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas,* &c

DR MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fact superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs, is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Ladies' circulars enclosed letter form on receipt of four stamps. Office address No. 20 West 24th-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abcess of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED—AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. Pamphlets, fully explaining the contents of the book, free.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs; arranged that patients never meet. Consultation gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20 000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of Consumptive and Nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address, Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

REV. SAMUEL COVEL'S RHEUMATIC PILLS.—I have repeatedly cured, and with Divine assistance can do it again, desperate cripples with rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory. My written signature proves them genuine. Sold at No. 191 West 15th-st., New-York. Three boxes $1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CAYUGA.—WALTER N. CANFIELD, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL SMITH, Thomas H. Silkman, James Chappel, Executor, and Margaret Chappel, Executrix of Russel Chappel, deceased, Samuel T. Knapp, Edward J. Knapp, Asa T. Woodworth and Zebina M. Mason, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which will be filed in the Cayuga County Clerk's office, at Auburn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in Auburn, Cayuga County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the said Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

14f-law6wTu GEO. RATHBUN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.

MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.

d13-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.

JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.

n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.

o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

F. L. HEDENBERG & SONS, MANUFAC-turers of and dealers in revolving refrigerators, hot air and portable furnaces, heaters, ranges, &c., &c., have removed to No. 3 Bond-st., near Broadway.

5.000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 46 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, TWO ACCOUNT-BOOKS, on Friday, Feb. 17, in a sheet of brown paper, tied with white cord. WM. H. DEAN, butcher, No. 54 Washington Market, or No. 150 West 38th-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

For the Year ending Jan. 31, 1860.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Cash assets Feb. 1, 1859		$5,188,923 42
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums	$1,056,404 86	
For Interest	361,110 11	
For Annuities	28,437 00—	1,445,961 97
Total		$6,634,885 39
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$341,614 79	
Paid Additions on same	44,904 42	
Paid Surrendered Policies	70,620 97	
Paid Annuities	6,063 42	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	1,446 77	
Paid Commissions	43,964 76	
Paid Expenses, viz: Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	65,674 72	
Paid Taxes for the year	6,694 65	
Total	$583,608 52	
Add Taxes paid for the years 1851 and 1852, not properly belonging to the expenses of this year	37,421 67—	621,030 19
Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$108,454 64	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,636,854 92	
United State Stock	200,000 00	
Real Estate	51,911 84	
Due from Agents	16,634 80—	6,013,855 20
Add Interest accrued, but not due		$65,000 00
Add Deferred Premium account, estimated		135,000 00
Add Premiums collected, in hands of agents		19,661 85
Gross Assets, Feb. 1, 1860		$6,233,517 05
Net increase in cash assets		824,931 78
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1859		$32,575,099 00
Amount issued during the year		5,343,325 00
Total		37,918,424 00
Deduct:		
Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired, and dead		2,599,145 00
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1860		35,319,279 00
Of which are for life	33,166,879 00	
Of which for short term	1,168,250 00	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	984,150 00 —	35,319,279 00
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1859		10,993
Number of Policies issued during year		1,721
Total		12,714
Deduct:		
Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired and dead		882
Number of Policies Feb. 1, 1860		11,832
Of which are for life	11,182	
Of which for short term	259	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	391	11,832
Net increase in policies during the year		839
Increase of Life policies	932	
Increase of Endowment	52—984	
Decrease in short time	145—	839

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	A. W. Bradford,	Millard Fillmore,
John V. L. Pruyn,	John M. Stuart,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. Moore,	George R. Clark,	Hamlin Blake,
Joseph Blunt,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,	David Hoadley,
Rob. H. McCurdy,	Sam'l M. Cornell.	Henry A. Smythe
Isaac G. Pearson,	Lucius Robinson,	Wm. V. Brady,
John H. Swift,	W. Smith Brown,	W. E. Dodge,
Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,	George S. Coe,
William Betts,	Wm. H. Popham,	Wm. K. Strong,
John P. Yelverton,	Lycur. Edgerton,	Nathan'l Hayden,
John Wadsworth,	Ezra Wheeler,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
Alfred Edwards,	Cephas H. Norton.	John E. Develin.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK.

No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.

JAN. 1, 1860.

Capital stock	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1857	252,590 19—	$352,590 19
Balance Jan 1, 1859		343,191 59
Dividend account		26,168 00
Dividend annuity account	$22 00	
Premiums received during the year	301 308 41	
Interest account for the year	47 371 37—	351,701 78
Total		$1,073,651 56
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death on policies and bonus	$87,131 00	
Expenses, taxes, med. ex. fees and commissions	52,104 26	
Reinsurance, purchased policies and bonus, and dividends paid during the year	63,408 23—	$202,643 49
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	$355,050 00	
Premium loans	378,781 13	
Agents' account for premiums in course of collection and transmission	65,600 00	
Real estate	13,301 01	
Cash in Bank and on hand	51,188 43	
United States, State and City Bonds and Stocks	7,087 50—	$871,008 07
Total		$1,073,651 56

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding Scrip for Profits heretofore allotted. Also, a Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the Life Premiums entitled to participate at the Third Triennial Allotment. Also, a Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Term Premiums in like manner participating, all of which dividends are adjustable at the time of settlement of the current year's premium.

The insured, who have not before made their selection, may, at their option, (signified at the time of adjustment of the above dividends,) convert their dividends into a bonus increase of the amount insured by Life Policies, or, by an equivalent reduction of the annual premiums.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,
No. 402 4th-av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND,	WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY.
D. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	JOHN D. SCOTT,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	JAMES HOY,
HERMANN MARCUSE,	ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.
THOMAS ACHELIS,	
EDWARD SCHELL.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 25th instant, at noon, for the sale to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, of $22,500 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858, and payable 25 years after dates. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."

H. H. HUNNEWELL,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
H. P. KIDDER,

BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.—BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT THE Bank of America on MONDAY, 20th inst., (and remain open for four days only,) for subscription of $100,000 to the capital stock of the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, Mo., Branch at Brunswick. Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year. Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.

A. JOHNSON, President,
Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, Mo.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1860. Branch at Brunswick.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.

Branch office, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

FINANCIAL.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO May Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER
Will sell on Feb. 21,
BROADWAY PROPERTY, NO. 910.

This will be positively sold. The ground is 24 feet on Broadway, 130 feet on north line, and 113.10 feet on south. The building is on the grade.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON WORTH, WHITE AND WILLIAM STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close the estate of Elisabeth Eckert, deceased.

WORTH-ST.—The frame house and lot, No. 57 Worth-st., north side, 76 feet west of Church-st.; lot, 25.4x100 feet.

WHITE-ST.—The two-story brick front house and lot, No. 43 White-st., south side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot, 25.3½x100 feet.

WILLIAM-ST.—The frame house and lot, No. 231 William-st., west side, 109 feet south of Duane-st.; lot, 27 feet 9 inches front, 25 feet 3 inches rear, by 88 feet 2 inches on southerly side, and 87 feet 6 inches on northerly side.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, for one, two, or three years.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE ON BEACH-STREET, AND FARM AT SING SING, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange:

BEACH-STREET—The substantial 3-story brick house, No 36 Beach-st., directly opposite St. John's Park. The house is 27x54 feet, in good order; gas, water, &c.; good vaults, front and rear; lot 27x100 feet. 12,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

ALSO, AT SING SING—The valuable place known as the Kipp Farm, one mile east of the dépôt, and adjoining the land of Messrs. McCord, Williams & Horton, containing 116 acres. There is a large dwelling house, barn and all necessary out buildings, and one of the most eligible building sites south of the Highlands.

Terms and further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction at Sibery's Hotel, in the village of New-Rochelle, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the farm of the late Hannah Pugsley, deceased, of about 154 acres by survey made by John F. Jenkins, Surveyor, situate in the town of New-Rochelle, about one mile north of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad dépôt at New-Rochelle, on the east side of the road leading to White Plains. For particulars of boundaries, apply to JOHN PINE, or to JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer, of New-Rochelle village, or to the undersigned, in the upper part of New-Rochelle, who will point out the Farm, and furnish maps of the same. JOHN SOULICE,
Sole surviving Executor of Hannah Pugsley, deceased.
NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 4, 1860.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE AND SIX VALUABLE LOTS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb 21, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, a two-story and basement frame house, 28x36 feet, filled in with brick between the partitions, with marble mantels, hot and cold water, gas, bath, range, &c. The house is four years old and in perfect order. The yard is well supplied with fruit and shade trees, grape-vines, &c., and walks flagged. Stages pass the door. The property will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers. Is within 10 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt. Maps, &c., can be obtained of the Auctioneer, or at the office of EDWARD P. CLARK, No. 128 Broadway, N.Y., (American Exchange Bank Building.)

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

HUDSON AND CHARLES STS.—North-east corner, valuable store.

CASTLETON, S. I.—Handsome country residence and out-buildings, with 2½ acres of land. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—A. H. MULLER WILL sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, by order of the executors of Jesse Scofield, deceased, the seven three-story brick dwelling houses known as Nos. 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169 and 171 Livingston-st. corner of Hoyt, Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of the auctioneers, or of the subscriber at No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor. WM. H. SCOFIELD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 49 LUDLOW-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Referee, the two-story brick house and lot No. 49 Ludlow st., west side, between Grand and Hester-sts.; lot 25x87.6. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

ALLEN J. KELLER & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND ELEGANT SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at the private residence No. 69 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood and mahogany furniture, drawingroom, chamber, and diningroom furniture; also, basement and kitchen furniture.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and brogans by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb 22, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising about 500 packages of new and desirable goods direct from the manufacturers. (Sale positive.) Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA GLASS AND Earthenware, a large and choice stock, just from ship. TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Also, best Yellow and Rockingham, Liverpool ware, in lots to suit City and country dealers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—TAKE NOTICE, THAT the assets of Messrs. MORSE & BROTHER, in my hands as Assignee, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The assets consist of certificates of the Receiver of the "South County Bank," Rhode Island, of the indebtedness of said Bank to Morse & Brother. Also, the certificates of the "Litchfield Bank," Connecticut, and other claims, which may be examined by any creditor of Morse & Brother, on application to me, at my office, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

If any creditor wishes to purchase the certificates of either of these Banks, or any other assets in my hands as Assignee, or has any suggestion to make as to the disposition of the assets, he will please address a note to me, making such proposition or suggestion.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1860.

CHARLES A. MEIGS,
Assignee of Morse & Brother.

f21-1aw6wT*

RECEIVER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF THE powers and office of the undersigned, as Receiver, and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of New-York, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, on the premises, No. 76 West Thirty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the stock and materials, manufactured and not manufactured, gas meters, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, moulds, patterns, cutters, now in my possession, or before said day to come into my possession, as Receiver, appointed such in an action in said Supreme Court, wherein Thomas K. Downing is plaintiff, and Joseph Richards and another defendants. Also the good will of the business formerly carried on at the place aforesaid, being the manufacture and sale of gas meters, to which said business the said property so to be sold appertains.

HENRY A. SAYRE, Receiver.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Attorneys of Receiver, No. 111 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1860.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 13, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 10 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Feb. 8, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
C. W. DURANT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of CARPENTER & VANDERVOORT, house carpenters, No. 7 Frankfort-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding business of the firm will be settled by LOUIS CARPENTER, at the above place.

LEWIS CARPENTER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1860. CHAS. I. VANDERVOORT

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, March 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new primary school-house on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposal, and none others will be considered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EDMUND J. KELLY,
CHAS. J. DOUGHERTY,
EUGENE SHINE, } Building Committee.
JOHN SHEA,
EDWARD M. MORRIS,

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 19, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 3:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.

The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P.M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, via SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive at Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.

F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf Feb 17, 2 P. M.; 18, 1½ P. M.; 20, 5¼ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 21, 5 A. M.; 22, 5¾ A. M.; 23, 6 A. M.; 24, 6½ A. M.; 25, 7 A. M.; 27, 7½ A. M.; 28, 7¾ A. M.; 29, 8½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE any knowledge of ROBERT BURNS, the younger, eldest son of Robert Burns, the elder, (formerly of High-st., in the town of Belfast, in the County of Antrim, in Ireland, but afterward, and at the time of his death, resident in the town of Newtownards, in the County of Down, in Ireland aforesaid, linen draper,) who left Ireland in 1830, and went to New-York, in the year 1836, in the United States of America, and, after a short residence, went on a whaling vessel as a seaman on a whale-fishing voyage to the Northern Seas, and has not been heard of by his family since the year 1843, are requested to communicate to the undersigned such their knowledge, and to inform, in particular, if said Robert Burns, the younger, be living or dead; or, if dead, where and at what time he died; or when and where he was last seen or heard of, and if the said Robert Burns, the younger, should be still living, and that this advertisement should meet his eye he is hereby informed that a legacy bequeathed to him by the will of his late father, who died in the month of August, 1843, has been invested in the Government Securities of the United Kingdom, under the control of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, for his benefit. Dated at Belfast aforesaid, this 28th day of November 1859.

ANDREWS, SON & MACLAINE,
Solicitors for John Burns, a brother of said Robert Burns, the younger. Offices No 62 Donegal st., Belfast, and No. 103 Capel-st., Dublin, Ireland.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—BE it known, that I, EDWARD ROTTON, of the City and County of New-York, Physician, will hereafter be known and distinguished by the name of EDWARD ROTTON PERCY. EDWARD ROTTON.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—On this 20th day of February, 1860, before me personally came EDWARD ROTTON, known to me to be the same person described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument in writing, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same as his act and deed.

BENJAMIN L. BILLINGS,
Commissioner of Deeds, New-York.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, several of the piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next. Catalogues containing the description location and terms of sale may be had at this office, where maps will also be shown of the Corporation wharves and piers.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1860.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned against purchasing any interest in the patent of Azel S. Lyman, for cooling and ventilating rooms, &c., so far as the same applies to the transportation of perishable articles by Refrigerator Cars, as the rights of parties now holding the assignments for the same are only trustees thereof, and their rights to transfer, use, or in any way apply the same, will be legally contested, together with those of all persons deriving title under them. JAMES MORSS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY TAXES.—THE taxes on village lots in the towns of Westchester, Eastchester, Pelham, Morrisania, West Farms and Mamaroneck are now due. Also, back taxes may be paid through the subscriber, at the Westchester County General Tax Office, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

N.B.—Many lots in the above towns have been sold for taxes.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.

These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

FOR SALE.
A ROSE ENGINE LATHE,
In perfect working order. Apply to, or address, H. VASSEUR, rear of No. 41 Franklin-st., Newark, N. J.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMplete machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One horizontal engine, about 8 horse power; one vertical engine and boiler, about 12 horse power; both are as good as new, and will be sold low. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

CRUCIBLES—FOR MELTING BRASS AND steel, very superior quality, of all sizes, for sale by WALLACE & BULKLEY,
Corner of Albany and Washington sts., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and Bank desks, and bookcases of every description, made to order by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars furnished on application.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS!
OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS
AT
PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, March 5, at 2 P. M.,
The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid Steamer
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
For ASPINWALL DIRECT and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander,
AND PROCEED DIRECTLY TO SAN FRANCISCO.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage, apply at the office—over the gate, on the wharf at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses by these steamers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS,
W. H. HUDSON, Commander,
With unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, and capacity for 700 tons of freight, will be dispatched for New-Orleans direct as above, from Pier No. 39, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

Freight 30c. per foot.

Passage, Cabin	$50
Passage, Second Cabin	40
Steerage	20

Freight received on and after Feb. 17.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. No bills of lading signed after the sailing of the ship.

For freight or passage apply on board or to the
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance. Freight received on 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S.C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Nashville, Tenn., $30; Memphis, Tenn., $33 50; Chattanooga, Tenn., $27; Knoxville, $27; Columbia, S. C., $20; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, $23; Charlotte, N. C. $23; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville, $21; Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILLSTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAS. ADGER, Capt. ADAMS, succeeds WEDNESDAY, 29th. No steamer SATURDAY, 25th. NOTICE.—No form of bills of lading signed but those furnished by the Company.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Montgomery, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta $21; Macon, $21; Augusta, $17 50 also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance, one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The new steamship R. R. CUYLER will succeed and leave SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about the 3d of March, 30th March, and 27th of April—that is on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana	15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Pier No. 13, North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandize to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOOL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
	GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AIMES, Jr., Secretary.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, WHITLOCK BUILDING,
No. 136 Nassau, corner of Beekman-st.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1860	20,000
Capital being increased to	200,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of insurable property against loss or damage by fire, at the lowest rates charged by responsible Companies. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.
JAS. E. DUNHAM, General Agent.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PATTI—SONNAMBULA.

NOTICE.—The season positively closes on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29, after which the Company leaves for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Positively the last week of the opera, and last night but TWO of Miss PATTI.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the severe storm on the Sonnambula night, that prevented many persons from attending
LA SONNAMBULA,
Miss PATTI for the last time as AMINA.
BRIGNOLI AMODIO.

In the course of the evening will be performed, for the first time.
THE GARIBALDI RATAPLAN,
Grand national Italian march, composed by Signor Muzio. It will be sung by
GAZZANIGA, COLSON, STRAKOSCH,
BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI, FERRI, AMODIO,
SUSINI, JUNCA.

All the second parts, full chorus and orchestra.

Between the first and second acts,
GRAND OVERTURE IN E,
Expressly composed for the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society by Signor MUZIO.

On FRIDAY, GAZZANIGA'S FAREWELL.
Only night of Pacini's opera of
SAPPHO.

On SATURDAY, Grand Combination and Farewell MATINEE. All the three Prima Donne will appear:
MISS PATTI,
GAZZANIGA. COLSON.

This, the most powerful attraction ever offered, will comprise the entire opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, the second act of LUCREZIA BORGIA, and the second act of DER FREYSCHUTZ.

SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
Grand Sacred Performance of
THE MARTYRS.

The great success of the Oratorio, given on Sunday last, has induced the Directors to give another performance on
SUNDAY NEXT, Feb. 26,
When will be performed Donizetti's
I MARTIRI,
arranged as an Oratorio, to the entire music of "Il Poliuto."

Admission, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

On MONDAY—MARTHA. Miss PATTI will make her first appearance as Martha, in which character she will make her first début in London in the Spring.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
UNABATED
and
UNEQUALED SUCCESS!!
THE
DRAMATIC INTEREST, PLOT,
INCIDENTS, LANGUAGE,
SUPERB SCENERY,
MUSIC ...... and ...... EFFECTS,
Combined in the Drama
of the
POOR YOUNG MAN,
Continue to fill the Theatre with
NIGHTLY CROWDS.
SPECIAL NOTICE EXTRA.

It is respectfully announced that, for the accommodation of
THE PAYING PUBLIC,
The Free List of this Theatre,
THE PRESS EXCEPTED,
Must be
ENTIRELY SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
TEN MINUTES INTERMISSION
BETWEEN THE THIRD AND FOURTH ACTS,
for the accommodation of those wishing to procure
REFRESHMENTS.
SECOND MONTH.
TO-NIGHT,
And Every Evening till further notice,
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.

Adapted expressly for this Theatre by Messrs. Pierrepont Edwards and Lester Wallack.

PROLOGUE.

Manuel, Marquis de Champcey	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army)	Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house)	Mrs. Walcot

THE DRAMA.

Manuel, (stewart to M. Laroque)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets	Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevennes (a man of the world)	Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer)	Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)	Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary)	Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd)	Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri	Mr. Oliver
Louis	Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar)	Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)	Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family)	Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess)	Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl)	Miss Fanny Reeves

Music by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

The Scenery entirely new by Isherwood.

Between the first and second acts a lapse of two months. Between fourth and fifth acts a lapse of some months.

Box Book open six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK.
TUESDAY,
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
THE
BEAUTIFUL SCOTTISH DRAMA,
BY
DION BOUCICAULT,
entitled
JEANIE DEANS;
OR THE
HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,
With
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
AND
MISS LAURA KEENE
as
JEANIE DEANS,
AND
EFFIE DEANS,

Having already been witnessed by upwards of NINETY THOUSAND PEOPLE.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOKE'S
ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
SECOND REPRESENTATION
OF
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD!
With all its magnificent appointments and brilliant action.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

The company having engaged the Boston Academy of Music, where they are to appear March 5, must necessarily close their performances in this City next week. All persons having claims against the concern, will please present them immediately for payment, at the Box Office. JAS. M. NIXON.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1860,
Will be produced, for the second time in this country, the Historical Chivalric Pageant, entitled
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
Being an illustration of the celebrated interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I., and their Queens, Claude of France and Catharine of Arragon,
together with the
SPLENDID FETE AND TOURNAMENT
Coincident with that peace-establishing ceremonial and festivity.

During the evening, the following eminent Riders, Gymnasts and Horses will appear, viz.:
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA
MLLE. HELOISE,
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
ZAIDEE, and the
PONY TROUPE,
In all their celebrated performances.

Boxes 50 cents. Orchestra seats $1. Private boxes $5 and $6.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR.
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
MRS. ROBERTSON, LATE
MRS. BROUGHAM,
Of the principal
ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN
Theatres, will make her
FIRST APPEARANCE HERE
THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
MARDI, 21 FEVRIER, 1860,
LE MEDECIN DES ENFANTS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. GEORGE CHRISTY'S great farce of the MUMMY.

GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of GINGER BLUE, with songs.

Mr. W. ARLINGTON in his great original special act of the LOUISA-ANNA FLING.

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
In all its shades and phases.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets 25 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.

Just added an enormous South American Condor. Also the greatest living curiosities in the world.

A pair of full grown Chinese Musk Deers, seven inches high, weighing three pounds five ounces. Performance
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
of Ponies, Monkeys, Jack Mules, Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas and Panther.

THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

Début of the beautiful contralto Mrs. Jas. H. Barclay, (formerly Miss Viola Flint and pupil of Mrs. Seguin,) in Grand Concert, assisted by the eminent artists, Satter, Schreiber, Perring, Guilmette and H. C. Timm, at Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1860.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the hotels and music stores and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NEWSBOYS' BENEFIT AT THE THEATRE Francais, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

Some of the students of the Mount Washington Institute, observing the appeal of the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house for aid, especially to sustain the Sunday free dinners to the Newsboys who do not work on the Sabbath, applied to the principals Messrs. Clarke and Fanning for permission to contribute to this object by an Elocutionary Entertainment at the above named time and place, and obtained their assent.

Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the bookstores of Messrs Randolph, Hall & Son, and Roe Lockwood & Son, Broadway; at Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the door on the evening of the performance.

J. FARMLY, Jr.,
C. J. BLIVEN,
J. B. STOPFORD, } Committee on Arrangements
N. BROWN, Jr.
S. VAN NOSTRAND,
F. L. TALCOTT Jr.,

TWO GRAND FLORAL CONCERTS—(MR J. M. Fauer, Conductor,) will be held on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS 20th and 21st inst., at the Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev Dr. Rochwell,) Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Miss Frances A. Hager will preside at a Steinway overstrung grand piano. Tickets 25 cents.

E. B. SPOONER, Jr., Chairman of Com.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROSSITER'S
THREE LARGE SCRIPTURAL PICTURES
JEREMIAH, NOAH, MERIAM.
Now on exhibition, cor. Broadway and 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents. From 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 21.
The performance will commence with the drama of
WOLFGANG, OR THE WRECKER'S DAUGHTER.
To be succeeded by the laughable interlude of
THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
Concluding with the farce of the
MIDNIGHT CONSPIRATORS.

KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

This magnificent work of art is still attracting large crowds daily. Those who wish to see this should call soon, as it will be removed shortly. Near corner of 9th-st. and Broadway.

Schools are admitted from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25c. Children 15c.

TICKETS FOR
GRACE GREENWOOD'S LECTURE,
AT REV. E. H. CHAPIN'S CHURCH,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 21,
Are now ready, and for sale at the Bookstores of Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Francis, No. 554 Broadway; and Firth & Pond's Music-store. Also at the Church, from 10 till 4 o'clock, TUESDAY.

GRAND MILITARY FETE AND DRESS
OF THE
INDEPENDENCE GUARD,
COMPANY G, TWELFTH REGIMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1860.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS,
admitting a gentleman and ladies.
Can be had at the principal Hotels and Music-stores.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTfully inform the friends of the
INDEPENDENCE GUARD,
and his numerous patrons, that he will have charge of the Supper and refreshment saloons upon the occasion of their grand military fête at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 21, 1860.

The supper will be conducted upon the European plan, and those in attendance can partake of refreshments at any time from the commencement to the termination of the soiree.

The ladies' toilet, and hat and cloak rooms, will be under the superintendence of competent and careful persons.

At a considerable expense he has fitted up an oyster bar; so that persons who may prefer it can partake of them raw.

It will be his earnest endeavor to have his portion of this affair pass off in the most successful and satisfactory manner, and from an experience of many years in catering for the New-York public, he feels confident of entire success. OSCAR FLORENCE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK OF the greatest and most successful production yet of THE CELEBRATED OCTOROON; or, LIFE IN LOUISIANA, repeated on every occasion to enthusiastic audiences, and WITNESSED BY TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE, with every demonstration of hearty approbation. This INTENSELY EXCITING AND DEEPLY AFFECTING DRAMA will be presented, from the AUTHOR'S COPY, with ORIGINAL MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS and a MOST EXCELLENT DRAMATIC CAST. TUESDAY, Feb. 21, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in five brilliant acts and a variety of tableaux, inferior to nothing yet seen in this country. AFTERNOON, at 3, the thrilling drama of EVELEEN WILSON. Wax statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents, Living Kangaroos, Seals, &c., and beautiful Aquaria. Admittance, 25 cts.; children, 13 cents; parquette, 15 cents extra.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

$170.—PIANO.—GREATEST BARGAIN.—A round-corner, rosewood, 7-octave, full iron frame, and all modern improvements; very little used, $170; one round-corner 6¾-octave, $145; one 6½-octave, $140. Melodeons at cost.

J. & C. FISCHER, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, (FORMERLY DUBOIS & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers,) Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST DESIRES A SITUation; terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 1,970 New-York Post-office.

LECTURES.

MR. J. H. SIDDONS' LECTURES AND READINGS, at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway.

PROGRAMME for the WEEK, ending SATURDAY, Feb. 25:

TUESDAY EVENING—"The Great Domestic Obligation."
WEDNESDAY MORNING—Shakespeare's "Henry IV." (Part I.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING—"India—the Natives and Europeans."
THURSDAY MORNING—Selections from English and American Poets.
THURSDAY EVENING—"Lord Macaulay—His Life and Writings."
FRIDAY EVENING—"The Chimes," by Charles Dickens.
SATURDAY MORNING—"Art—The Statue and the Picture.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING:
"THE GREAT DOMESTIC OBLIGATION."
Admission, Twenty-five Cents.

ORATION—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—REV. J. P. NEWMAN will pronounce an Oration before the Young Men's Christian Lyceum, on the occasion of Washington's Birthday, WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 22, at First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. Doors open at 7; Oration to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the door and at music stores. Subject—*Washington the Prototype of the American Character.*

THE HORSE.—INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS (free) of the Veterinary College Institute, No. 75 West 23d-st., will be redelivered on TUESDAY EVENING, 21st inst., in its Lecture Hall, at 7½ o'clock, by Capt. RALSTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted immediately, a man with $1,500 cash, to join another in business in the City of New-York which is well established, and the profits immense; an energetic man can make $5,000 per annum; none but those having the ready cash need apply. For particulars, inquire of N. BARLOW, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 7.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—One of the most elegantly-fitted establishments in the States, with a long lease, and now doing a cash business yielding a profit of over $5,000 per annum; will be sold very low on account of ill health of the proprietor. Apply to ALEX. HUDNUT, No. 195 Court-st., opposite Warren.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of a provision and smoking establishment. The store is located in a central position and has the facilities for doing a large and lucrative business. The ice house (now filled) is capable of containing from 130 to 140 hogsheads. Apply at No. 75 New Canal-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

$5,000.—A PARTNER WANTED, WITH a cash capital of about $5,000, active or silent, in a legitimate business, already established. Satisfactory reference given. Apply to R. G. NELLIS & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

GRIST-MILL TO RENT—A GRIST-MILL with two run of stone, with an established custom; a good opportunity for a steady man with a small capital. Apply to BENJ PECK, Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A MACHINE SHOP IN BROOKLYN, having steam-power and tools, all complete; with a good run of customers, and orders now on hand. Apply at 61 Chambers-st. SOUTHWICK & GRISWOLD.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Celebration of Washington's Birthday.—The preparations for the celebration of the Anniversary of Washington's birthday, which recurs to-morrow, are not as extensive as they have been for many years past. The City authorities have made no preparations whatever for the occasion. A resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen was amended in the Board of Aldermen, to appropriate $1,000 for the purpose of celebrating the event, but since the resolution as amended has not been acted upon by the Councilmen, there is no appropriation at all. It is expected that some of the societies of the Order of United Americans will hold meetings on that day. The only civic society which has announced an intention to parade is the American Protestant Association—they will be reviewed by the City authorities, in front of the City Hall, about midday. In the way of military display, four regiments promise to turn out: the Eighth, Col. Lyons; the Eleventh, Col. Bostwick; the Twelfth, Col. Butterfield, (first parade with new uniform,) and the Seventy-first, Col. Vosburg. The Veterans of the War of 1812 will also parade and enjoy a social repast during the afternoon. The Highwood Guard, Capt. Newkirk, of Hoboken, N. J., will parade in this City during the forenoon, and in Jersey City later in the day. The Aurora Guard gives a ball at the Third-avenue Railroad Assembly Rooms; the Washington Association has a reunion at the Apollo Rooms, and Company D., Fifth Regiment, (late Washington Rifles,) gives a ball at the Union Assembly Rooms. There has been no preparation on the part of the Fire Department to turn out. It is understood, however, that there will be Fire Companies here from Brooklyn, Newark and Jersey City, and that some of our firemen will take part with the strangers in the fun of throwing the Croton as high as possible up the liberty pole on Laird's-square, corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway. Flags will be raised on the public buildings and shipping, and Washington's Farewell Address will be read in some of the public schools.

Funeral of the Late Stephen Whitney.—Trinity Church was crowded yesterday morning by friends and relatives who had assembled to attend the funeral services of the late Stephen Whitney. Rev. Dr. Vinton and Rev. Morgan Dix, assistant Ministers; Rev. Mr. Weston, of St. John's; Dr. Taylor, of Grace Church; Dr. McVickar, of Columbia College, and Rev. Mr. Merritt, of Morristown, the Rector of the parish of which Mr. Whitney's son is a member, were the invited and officiating clergymen. Arrayed in their surplices, these clergymen met the remains of the deceased at the main entrance of the church, and preceded by the sexton, with his staff of office, walked up the centre aisle, Rev. Dr. Ogilby repeating the sentences, "I am the resurrection and the life," &c. As soon as the coffin was deposited in front of the chancel, and when the clergy had taken their places, Rev. Mr. Weston read the lesson for the occasion, which was from 1st Corinthians, 15th chapter, beginning at the 20th verse: "But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept." The full choir then rendered the anthem, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and the clergy having surrounded the coffin, the service was read which precedes the anthem "I heard a great voice from heaven." Rev. Dr. Vinton intoned the concluding prayer, the choir responding. At the conclusion of the services the remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. The following persons acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. Thomas Suffern, John Austin Stephens, Joseph Kernochan, Benj. S. Swan, James R. Murray, Dr. John D'Arcey, Wm. B. Crosby and Joseph Beers. The coffin, which was of rosewood, with silver mountings, bore the following inscription: "Stephen Whitney, born 14th of September, 1776; died 16th February, 1860, aged 83 years, 5 months and 2 days."

Complaints Sent to the District-Attorney's Office.—A rule of the Police Department requires a special return to be made daily to the General Superintendent, by the captains of each Precinct, of all violations of City ordinances. The leading violations embrace running City cars, omnibuses and hacks without license, throwing garbage into the street, obstructing the sidewalks, selling goods at auction without license, keeping junk-shops without license, selling liquor without license, keeping liquor saloons open on Sunday. Hundreds of complaints are daily made showing violations of nearly all the existing City ordinances. These complaints, and the names of the parties complained against, are recorded by one of the registry clerks. Another clerk makes two transcripts of the same, sending one to the parties complained of and the other to the District-Attorney's office. Since the present Police act came in force, it is estimated that complaints have been made against over 20,000 different persons, all of which have been sent to the District-Attorney's office. A failure to prosecute the complaints compels their daily repetition. For months a daily complaint has been made against George Law for running City cars without license. The names of over one hundred persons were sent in last week for selling liquor on the previous Sunday. The Police authorities complain that their efforts are crippled, besides a good deal of extra work imposed upon them through failure to prosecute those against whom complaints are submitted. It is alleged further, that through laxness in the latter regard the City loses a large revenue in the way of fines that might be collected.

The Inebriate's Home—Lecture by Matthew Hale Smith.—Since the middle of January, a number of benevolent gentlemen have been establishing a home for the reformation of inebriates who have a desire to abandon a life of degradation, and only need a friendly hand to enable them to carry out their good intentions. The plan has succeeded admirably. A number of unfortunates have been rejuvenated, provided with situations, and helped to help themselves. The Home, which is at No. 154 Chatham-street, bids fair to extend its operations. A lecture for the benefit of the institution was delivered last evening by Matthew Hale Smith, his subject being "Courtship and Marriage, as illustrated by the lives of prominent men." Hasty marriages were illustrated by the experience of John Dean and his Mary Ann, John Milton, Robert Hall and Washington; literary marriages by Bishop Cook and Byron; clerical marriages by Whitfield and Wesley, and St. Paul, (for the lecturer contended that Paul was not a bachelor,) and happy marriages by Jonathan Edwards, Martin Luther and John Adams. The lecture was replete with anecdotes, more pleasant than appropriate. The election of officers of the Society, all of whom are unsalaried, takes place on Thursday, and another lecture for the benefit of the fund, on Monday next.

For California.—The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. Pierson, left her pier foot of Canal-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday, for California, with between five and six hundred passengers, and a large freight. The *North Star*, of Vanderbilt's line, left at the same hour, with her usual complement of passengers, and a diminished mail, a large portion of the letters and newspapers going by the old line. The *Baltic* on the 5th of March makes the last trip, in connection with the *Ariel*, under the old order of things; after which, Mr. Vanderbilt's late arrangement with the Pacific Mail Company goes into effect. The Collins steamers will be withdrawn, and the passage to California raised to its old rates. Under these circumstances, a large accession to the usual number of passengers may fairly be counted upon for the next steamers to and from the Golden State.

Sale of Steamships.—The long-talked-of and twice-postponed sale of steamers, to close up the affairs of the old United States Mail Steamship Company, took place yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange. Messrs. Butler, Schultz & Mathews were the auctioneers. About fifty spectators were present, but only a few persons took any interest in the sale. B. H. Cheever, one of the trustees of the owners, sent a letter, which was read, protesting against the sale, and giving several reasons therefor. The sale then proceeded, the terms announced being cash, ten per cent. to be paid at the office of the auctioneers before 3 o'clock, P. M., and the balance on the delivery and registry of the bills of sale. The purchasers of the different vessels, and the prices paid, were as follows: *Illinois*, $106,000, B. H. Cheever; *Empire City*, $10,000, Francis Morris; *Philadelphia*, $5,000, Francis Morris; *Moses Taylor*, $102,000, B. H. Cheever; *Star of the West*, $15,000, Moses Taylor.

La Farge House Hop.—The distinction between a ball and a hop was admirably observed last evening at the annual hop of the La Farge House. In the former all dance who can; in the latter everybody dances, whether a worshipper of Terpsichore or not. So last night the large dinning-room and parlors of the hotel were filled with gallant young men and happy maidens, jolly old men and pleasant matrons, all of whom were enjoying themselves in the "mazy." At 11 o'clock the company made its way to the supper-room, and did more than ample justice to the viands and delicacies of every imaginable kind. It was not till long after midnight that the assemblage separated, and the La Farge House hop became a thing of the past. Among the notables present were Hon. Fernando Wood and Judge Bronson, upon whose heads the cares of office seemed to sit lightly, for one night at least.

Young Men's National Union Club.—The near approach of Washington's Birthday, together with the Union Mass Meeting of to-night, induced many enthusiastic persons to attend the meeting of the Young Men's National Union Club last evening, at Clinton Hall. In the absence of the President, D. S. Riddle, one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the chair. P. B. Taylor, who was elected Secretary at the last meeting, sent in his resignation, which was accepted, and J. F. Phillips was chosen in his place. The meeting adjourned at an early hour, to tender a welcome to the expected guests of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Testimonials from the Philadelphia Firemen.—The Perseverance Hose Company of Philadelphia are making arrangements to present to the companies who received or entertained them during their excursion last Summer to this City, Albany and Buffalo, handsome testimonials in the shape of costly frames containing complimentary resolutions and photographs of the excursionists. The United Hose are also getting up similar presents for their friends in this City, and in Easton, Penn.

The Skating Revived.—Thanks to the efforts of the sweepers, the skating at the Central Park was exemplary yesterday afternoon, and a large crowd was present to give active demonstration of its joy at the result. The sleighing, too, was excellent, and the roads in the Park resounded with the sound of tinkling bells and the merry laughter of riders.

Sworn In. Mr. John Decker, the newly-elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was sworn into office yesterday by the acting Mayor, Alderman Peck. The Chief Engineer is elected for a term of three years, and his salary is $5,000 per annum.

Fires.

IN A BAKERY.

Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out in the attic of the house No. 81 Vandam-street, occupied as a bakery and dwelling by William Nugent. The furniture suffered injury to the extent of $100, and the building, owned by Mrs. Spire, was damaged to the amount of $200; no insurance. Officers Price and Underhill, of the Eighth Precinct Police, saved two bakers named Kerr and Smith from suffocation. The fire originated, it is presumed, in the upsetting of a candle in the room occupied by Kerr and Smith.

IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.

At 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, an accidental fire broke out in the dwelling No. 1,047 Broadway, occupied by William Fitzpatrick. Loss about $300; not insured.

Coroner's Inquest.

DROWNED IN A FERRY SLIP.

Yesterday morning, as the Hoboken ferry-boat *Chancellor Livingston* was leaving the slip at the foot of Barclay-street, a man was observed lying upon the ice with his head and shoulders submerged. He was speedily taken from the water, but did not survive many minutes. Coroner Jackman held an inquest, and the evidence failing to show whether the deceased jumped overboard to drown himself or fell into the water by accident, a verdict of death by drowning was rendered. He appeared to be about 60 years of age, and from a paper in his pocket his name is supposed to be C. Tracy.

Police Reports.

PROBABLY A FATAL ENCOUNTER.

A fight occurred in Water-street, on the 9th of last month, between Pedro Ari, a Spaniard, and Thomas Keegan, an Irishman, in the course of which the latter stabbed his antagonist in the abdomen and rendered him helpless. Keegan eluded the Police at the time, and subsequently departed for Savannah, Ga., where it is now ascertained that he is in custody of the criminal authorities. Ever since the affray Ari has been under treatment at the New-York Hospital, and his physicians believe his recovery to be doubtful. Yesterday afternoon the injured man was conveyed to Court, and made a complaint against Keegan, upon which the Grand Jury will probably find an indictment, when an officer will be dispatched to Georgia, with a requisition from the Governor of this State for the return of the accused.

A WELL-MATCHED COUPLE.

John Harris and his wife Ellen, colored persons, residing at No. 25 Baxter-street, who, it is alleged, are addicted to drinking, had an altercation on Saturday evening, which resulted in the exchange of blows. The woman was finally beaten with an axe and chair until she lay bruised and helpless on the floor. Harris immediately concealed himself, and was not apprehended until yesterday, when Justice Osborn committed him to prison, to await the result of the injuries inflicted on his wife, which, it is feared, may result in her death.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Henry Swarton, with several companions, were amusing themselves on Sunday night at the expense of a miserable drunkard, who lay insensible on the floor of a room in the house No. 2 Vandewater-street. Having played the inebriate a number of tricks, they finally determined to arouse him by exploding a small flask of powder near his head. It exploded prematurely, however, in Swarton's hands, breaking his wrist and terribly scorching his face so that he had to be removed to the Hospital, while the intended victim was unharmed.

A DELUSION DISPELLED.

Mary Bigelow, a girl hardly 16 years of age, went to the Eighth Precinct Police Station on Sunday night, and requested to be sent home to her parents in Troy, N. Y. She said that she had been induced to leave home some two weeks since by a gay deceiver, who had since deserted her, and that now she saw the error which she had committed in trusting to him. Her protestations of penitence seemed so sincere that Capt. Turnbull complied with the request.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN SHOES.

A case, containing thirty-six pairs of shoes, was stolen on the 22d of last December, from the store of Mr. John Warshing, No. 45 Dey-street. No clue to the thieves was obtained until yesterday, when a portion of the property was found in the apartment of Theodore Schmidt, at No. 36 Baxter-street. Schmidt was apprehended and he confessed his delinquency, adding that he was assisted in the transaction by two confederates. Justice Osborn committed the accused for trial.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE MURDER OF WM. S. TUERS—THE NOMINATION OF P. G. MALONEY REJECTED—THE NOMINATION OF DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE CONFIRMED—THE CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—SPRINKLING OF SALT IN THE STREETS.

Alderman Boole, last evening, submitted to the Board of Aldermen a petition of residents and property-owners, asking that a market be erected on Corporation property between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Avenue C and the East River. It was referred to the Committee on Markets.

Alderman Bagley offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $500 in favor of the President (Archbishop Hughes) of the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, for the purpose of repairing the injuries done to the building by the recent severe storm—the same to be charged to the account of "Donations."

On motion of Alderman Starr, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions directing that Broadway, from Seventeenth-street to Madison-square; Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Thirty-second-street; Second-avenue, from Houston to Thirty-fourth-street, and Third-avenue, from Sixth to Forty-second-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, were offered by Alderman Platt and referred to the Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from Acting-Mayor Peck, transmitting and indorsing a recommendation from the District-Attorney that a reward of $2,500, in addition to the $500 already offered, be given to any one who shall give information that shall lead to the apprehension of the murderer of Wm. S. Tuers.

Alderman Smith offered a resolution, authorizing the Mayor to offer the further reward. It was laid over.

Mayor Wood's communication, nominating Patrick G. Maloney for President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and Dr. Lewis A. Sayre for Resident Physician, was taken from the table.

Alderman Genet moved that the Board do not advise and consent to the appointment of Patrick G. Maloney as President of the Croton Aqueduct Department. It was carried—Ayes 11, Nays 5—Aldermen Barry, Bagley, Russell, Seagrist and Farley voting in the negative.

Alderman Genet offered a resolution declaring that the Board does advise and consent to the appointment of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre as Resident Physician. This was carried,—Ayes 10, Nays 6,—Alderman Henry voting with the minority.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen, appointing a Special Committee to take charge of the celebration of Washington's birthday, and appropriating $2,500 therefor, was amended, on motion of Alderman Cornell, so as to dispense with the committee and reduce the appropriation to $1,000, and in this shape was passed.

A resolution directing that the premises No. 382 Houston-street be hired at a rent not to exceed $1,500 per annum, for the Fourth District Court, was adopted.

A minority report from the committee to which were referred the petitions against salting the streets, was read, in which it was urged that neither the Railroad Companies, nor any body else, should be allowed to salt the streets.

Alderman Brady favored the adoption of the minority report, and expressed his belief that there were some potent reasons why certain gentlemen had changed their opinions in this matter.

Alderman Darragh expressed similar views. After a long debate the majority report, prohibiting the salting of the streets, except those through which the City cars run, was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

PROPOSED STREET IMPROVEMENTS—FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, the following resolutions were referred to the Committee on Streets: To lay Belgian pavement in Broadway, between Seventeenth and Forty-second-street; in Liberty-street, from Broadway to West-street; in Maiden-lane and in Dey and Cortlandt-streets, from Broadway to West-street, the expense in this instance to be divided equally between the City and the property-owners who would be benefited. A resolution to have a sewer built in Greenwich-street, between Jay and Hudson; a petition to pave Duane-street, between City-hall-place and Broadway, and Elm, adjoining Duane-street, graded, and to have the curb and gutter-stones set; and to have College-place widened on the westerly side, from Chambers-street to Barclay, and extended to Fulton-street; and authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals to build steam fire-engines, to be used in the City, were also referred.

The Street Committee was requested to report upon the utility of widening Laurens-street twenty-five feet on the westerly side, and also of extending it to Fourth street.

By resolution, the Street Commissioner was requested to inform the Board why the resolution of the Common Council, adopted in July, 1858, requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to run their small cars to Forty-second-street, has not been complied with.

Invitations were received and accepted to review the military and several civic societies on Washington's birthday.

The semi-annual report of the Fire Marshal was received and ordered on file. It showed the number of fires during the six months ending Nov. 30, to be 154; the alleged loss $730,431; insurance, $1,540,325; amount paid, $427,567.

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

COUNCILMANIC COMMITTEE.

THE CONTESTED SEAT IN THE BOARD.

The Special Committee on the contested seat in the Board of Councilmen met again yesterday afternoon. Mr. Baker, whose seat is contested by Mr. Lent, was not present, although he was in the City and had been subpœnaed. His counsel informed the Clerk of the Committee that he (counsel) had advised Mr. Baker not to attend the Committee's meeting. The records of the Court of Common Pleas were produced, in which Mr. Baker was found registered as having taken out his naturalization papers on the 20th of December, some time after the Charter Election at which he was chosen Councilman. In order to give Mr. Baker another chance to be heard, the Committee adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

REPAIRS FOR ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT—UNPROSECUTED INDICTMENTS—HOUSE FOR DETENTION OF WITNESSES.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, Mr. Purdy offered a resolution directing that the rear part of the centre room in the Register's office be appropriated for the use of the Register. It was referred.

A resolution offered by Mr. Purdy in favor of directing the Committee on Criminal Courts to report what repairs are required for Essex and Jefferson Market Courts, was adopted.

Mr. Blunt offered a preamble and resolution, setting forth that it was currently reported that a large number of indictments found by the Grand Inquest of the County had been left unprosecuted for a longer period than the ends of justice required, and directing the District-Attorney to report what persons had been indicted prior to August 1, 1859, and had not been prosecuted, what they had been indicted for, and why they had not been tried.

Messrs. Purdy and Tweed deemed that this was a stab at the District-Attorney. It implied a censure of that officer.

Messrs. Kennedy and Blunt denied that it could be construed into anything of the kind. It had been stated in the newspapers that persons under indictment had been saved from prosecution by improper influences. It was designed to elicit facts merely.

Mr. Little thought that if those who claimed to be Mr. Waterbury's friends in the Board voted against an investigation, they would cast a censure upon him greater than any that the resolution would carry with it.

Mr. Tweed repeated that this was a covert attack upon Mr. Waterbury. Further, he thought it improper that the name of every person indicted should be brought before the public. Again, many who had been indicted perhaps had not been arrested yet, and it would be deleterious to the public interest to publish their names.

Mr. Kennedy argued that the names of persons indicted should be made public. If he was indicted, and was innocent, he should desire that the indictment be brought out from the District-Attorney's iron box and either prosecuted or quashed. He was willing that the matter should be laid over.

On motion of Mr. Tweed the resolution was laid on the table.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to which was referred the application of the Commissioners of Records asking to have inserted in the Tax Levy of 1860 $48,006 72 as due to McSpedon & Baker, and $5,979 86 due to other persons, reported that the Tax Levy had now passed beyond the control of the Board, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The Committee was discharged.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery reported in favor of paying the bill of Baker & Godwin, amounting to $643 50, for printing the Supreme Court Circuit Calendar for January, 1860, although the Committee thought it could have had the work done for $70 less. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported in favor of paying the bills of several persons, amounting altogether to $757, for serving notices of unpaid taxes in 1859. The report was adopted.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board of Police Commissioners, calling attention to a resolution passed by that Board, calling upon the Supervisors to provide a House for the Detention of Witnesses.

Mr. Purdy offered a resolution directing the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police to confer with the Committee on County Offices, with regard to the propriety of appropriating the County Jail as a House for the Detention of Witnesses. It was adopted.

The Board adjourned to 2½ P. M. next Monday.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER.

MAYOR WOOD ADVERTISES ILLEGALLY.

The Comptroller finds that there is no provision of law authorizing the Mayor to advertise, at an enormous expense, all papers from the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors awaiting his approval or rejection. There are no funds appropriated, as far as he has been able to ascertain,—and he ought to know,—for such advertising, and he has refused to pay bills incurred therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From Feb. 11 to Feb. 18, 1860.

Men, 87; Women, 105; Boys, 164; Girls, 161. Total, 507. Adults, 192; Children, 315. Males, 251; Females, 256. Colored persons, 7.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Convul's, Inf'nt.	38	Hip, Disease of	1
Albuminaria &		Convul's, Puer.	1	Hooping Cough	7
Bright's dis'se		Croup	17	Inflam. Bowels	8
of kidneys	8	Debility, Adult	8	Inflam. of Brain	9
Anemia	1	Debility, Infant	10	Inflam. Chest	1
Aneurism	2	Diarrhœa	6	Inflam. Heart	1
Angina	6	Diphtherite	10	Inflam. of Lungs	41
Apoplexy	1	Dropsy	4	Inflam. Stomach	5
Asthma	1	Dropsy in Chest	3	Inflam. of Throat	13
Bleeding Lungs	1	Dropsy in Head	12	Inflam. Womb	1
Bleeding Womb	1	Dysentery	1	Lungs, dis. of	1
Brain, disease of	3	Enlargem't liv'r	1	Marasmus, Ad'lt	7
Bronchitis	9	Epilepsy	1	Marasmus, Inf't	19
Cancer	8	Erysipelas	4	Measles	10
Colera	1	Fatty liver	1	Palsy	3
Cirrhosis of liv'r	3	Fever, intermit.	1	Rheumatism	2
Colic	2	Fever, Puerper'l	2	Scrofula	2
Congest'n Brain	8	Fever, Scarlet	56	Small-pox	7
Congest'n liver	1	Fever, Typhoid	3	Stricture	1
Congestion Lngs	7	Fever, Typhus	3	Teething	3
Consumption	67	Heart, Dis. of	8		
Total					464

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Burn'd or Scald	6	Fracture skull	2	Old Age	9
Casualties	8	Inanition	2	Premature Birth	5
Comp. Brain	1	Intemperance	2	Suff'n, Accid'l	2
Cyanosis	1	Lues Venerea	3	Suicide	3
Total					43

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Feb. 20, 1858......473......Increase......34
Week ending Feb. 19, 1859......401......Increase......106
Week ending Feb. 11, 1860:
From absolute disease......422
From external causes, &c......33—455
Week ending Feb. 18, 1860:
From absolute disease......464
From external causes, &c......43—507
Increase this week......52

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening. A resolution remonstrating against a bill now before the Legislature empowering the city to advance funds to pay a tax imposed on a portion of South Brooklyn for closing the tunnel on Atlantic-street, was adopted. The matter of appropriating $25,000 to rebuild Public School No. 13, was referred to the Finance Committee with power. The presentment of the Grand Jury calling the attention of the Board to the negligence in taking care of the city property, was presented and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. A resolution was adopted asking that the bill now before the Legislature, relative to the East River Ferries, be so amended that no Ferry Company can charge more than one cent fare for foot passengers, was adopted. The annual statement of the Comptroller was submitted:

General Fund.

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1859	$992,438 89
Amount received to Jan. 1, 1860	2,344,181 89
Total	$3,336,620 78
Amount paid out to Jan. 1, 1860	2,474,645 85
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1860	861,974 93
Total	$3,336,620 78

Special Fund.

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1859	$73,789 41
Amount received to Jan 1, 1860	199,780 36
Total	$273,569 77
Amount paid out to Jan. 1, 1859	182,351 93
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1860	91,217 84
Total	$273,569 77

Sinking Fund.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1859	$37,471 77
Amount received to Jan. 1, 1860	118,373 03
Total	$155,844 80
Amount paid out to Jan. 1, 1859	36,000 00
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1860	119,844 80
Total	$155,844 80

The total valuation of taxable property in the City of Brooklyn is

On Real Estate	$90,150,396
On Personal Property	10,896,743
Total	$101,047,139

Being an increase over last year of $2,571,864. Ordered printed.

The draft of a protest asking the Legislature not to interfere in the Grand-street Railroad Grant was presented and adopted. A resolution was adopted directing the flags to be raised on the 22d inst., when the Board adjourned to Thursday evening next.

News.—The eighth anniversary of the Church Charity Foundation was celebrated Sunday evening in Grace Church. This Society has in charge sixteen old ladies and thirty-five orphans. During the last year the Society erected a Home on Albany-avenue at an expense of $30,000, and are now in debt for the same about $12,600.... A woman, well-known to the Police, was frozen to death on Fort Green, Sunday morning last.... The cotton factory of Messrs. Halstead & Brother, on Columbia, near Irwin-street, was slightly damaged by fire. After the fire had been got under, a hose company reached the place, and notwithstanding the remonstrance of the owners, the building was flooded with water.

The Courts.—City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 34, 35, 37½, 47, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 65, 66, 18, 20, 22, 26, 32.

New-Jersey.

The Sale of the Southern Water-front of Jersey City.—The bill recently introduced into the Legislature of New-Jersey, contemplating the sale of all the land lying under water in front of Jersey City, beyond a certain base line, for the benefit of the State, has aroused a deep feeling of opposition to that measure in the people of Jersey City, who met last evening at Commercial Hall for the purpose of protesting against the bill. The meeting, though not large, comprised many large property owners, and some of the most influential public men. A series of resolutions and the form of a memorial were adopted, after some remarks expressive of the views of the meeting. They declared that the bill contemplating the appointment of three Commissioners to dispose at public auction of the lands lying under water within the limits of a base line drawn between Vandervorst-street and Constable's Hook, would be doing great injury to the rights of many citizens as riparian owners; would destroy the fisheries, and seriously affect the interests of navigation, and that they accordingly remonstrate against its passage. They declare that the assumption that the State is the owner of all lands lying under water within the ebb and flow of the tide is erroneous, as shown by the uniform legislation of the State. That the grants to individuals of the right to erect wharves and piers does not confer a grant to the land, but is only leave to extend the structure into the navigable waters belonging to the public; that the State is merely the guardian for the whole community, and must act solely as a trustee of the common property, and that it is in this character only that she can confer grants. The attempt to lay upon Hudson County alone this burden of paying the debt of the State, was denounced as an odious species of special legislation, which should be opposed to the utmost. Messrs. Stoughtonberg, Judge Marsh, E. B. Wakeman and Hon. E. R. V. Wright addressed the meeting at length in support of the resolutions, and a Committee of thirty persons was appointed to go to Trenton and represent these views to the Legislature. The meeting then adjourned.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.

At the recent session of the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer, John Proskaner, a Prussian, was tried upon a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. So many doubts surrounded the case, that popular opinion was decided in favor of his innocence, and it was only after remaining out twenty-four hours that the Jury found a verdict of guilty—adding, however, a strongly-worded recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Since his conviction, Proskaner, released on bail, has been in this City awaiting his sentence. Yesterday, he was seduced by a mischievous story to go to Jersey City, where his bail having surrendered him, the officers were about to carry him to jail. Appealing to his counsel, Mr. Wm. H. Jeliffe, to whose office the captors had taken him, Proskaner implored to be saved from the degradation of imprisonment, and it is due to Mr. Jeliffe to say that no argument was spared to dissuade the officers from that extreme course. Finding all efforts vain, the distracted man, bidding his daughter and his lawyer good-bye, suddenly drew from his pocket a vial of laudanum and swallowed the contents. Dr. E. O. Dummer was instantly sent for, the readiest available remedies in the absence of a stomach pump at once applied, and after some hours of labor the would-be suicide was pronounced out of danger. Proskaner is to be brought up for sentence this morning. It is feared that if imprisonment be a part of his punishment he will yet fulfill his determination to make away with himself. The prisoner is a man of fifty years, and has a large and interesting family. His case excited intense sympathy in Jersey City.

[Advertisement.]

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WOLFE'S COGNAC BRANDY.
WOLFE'S PURE PORT WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE SCOTCH WHISKY.
WOLFE'S PURE IRISH WHISKY.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform country merchants that he is now importing and bottling the above named articles, all of which are warranted pure and the best quality. A list of prices can be had at the office. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

Sickly Time.—It is true there is much sickness, and even those who have no cough or throat affections, are not in robust health. These atmospherical causes of sickness no sanitary precautions can entirely prevent. They are connected with soil, with location and climate. But one means is able to mitigate and sure to soon restore health, and that is a few doses of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, or their concentration, the Life Addition Pills. They relieve the circulation, prevent the collection of crudities, and all actual danger, and the health is soon restored in an improved condition.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-street, No. 4 Union-Square, at 25 cents a box, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

London Club Sauce.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by Parker Brothers, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. Parker, at No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Lumbago and Tic-doloureux are easily cured by the use of these wonderful remedies. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, so searching is the effect of these medicines.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 20.

$7,000	U. S. 5s, 1874....106⅜	1,200	N. Y. Central R. 71⅞
2,000	Ky. State 6s....103	100	do....s30 71¾
1,000	Va. State 6s....93	400	do....s20 71¾
20,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....87⅞	100	do....s15 71⅞
10,000	Mo. State 6s. b60 80⅞	1050	do....71¾
7,000	do....80⅞	100	do....b10 71⅞
1,500	N. J. C. 2d M. B. 102	100	do....b60 71⅞
5	Bank of America....109	11	Erie Railroad....9½
15	B'k of State N. Y....97	50	Hudson River R....40⅝
12	Ocean Bank....90	40	N. J. Central R....103
9	Continental Bank. 97⅞	200	Harlem R. Pref. b60 33⅛
30	Artisans' Bank....80	10	do....33⅛
20	Manhattan Bank....136	100	Reading R....40¼
2000	At. Mu. In. S. '60. 85	100	do....s60 40⅛
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co. 94	200	do....b15 40⅛
75	Penn. Coal Co....80⅝	8	Mich. Cen. R....37¾
600	Pac. Mail St. Co....94	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S....14⅜
350	do....b10 94	280	Panama Railroad....133⅝
34	do....93	100	do....b60 134
500	do....93⅞	200	do....b30 134
50	do....b10 93⅞	400	do....s60 133¾
100	do....s60 93	100	do....s15 133¾
25	do....s10 93⅞	100	Ill. Central R....56⅞
20	do....93⅞	100	do....b60 56⅞
250	do....b10 93⅞	300	Ga. & Chic. R....58
100	do....s10 93⅞	51	do....57⅞
100	do....93⅞	100	do....b60 58⅛
150	do....b30 94	100	Cleve. & Tol. R....19⅞
569	N. Y. Central R....72	350	Chic. & Rock I. R....62⅞
500	do....b60 72	10	do....62⅞
400	do....b30 72	100	do....btw 62⅞
100	do....b60 71⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 1865....99⅞	250	Chic. & R. I. R. b60 63
3,000	do....99⅞	200	do....62⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....87⅞	50	Mil. & Miss. R....2
1,500	Cal. State 7s....87	825	N. Y. Cen. R....72
5,000	Mo. State 6s. b10 80⅞	200	do....b10 72
10,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs. 49⅞	200	do....b60 72⅛
2,000	M. C. R. 8 p. c....98	100	do....72⅛
	1st M. S. F. C. Bs. 95	100	do....s60 72
110	Pacific Mail S. Co. 93	500	do....b60 72⅛
50	do....b10 93	800	do....s3 72⅛
50	do....s30 92⅞	100	Erie Railroad....9⅞
100	do....92⅞	500	Hudson River R....40⅛
200	Canton Company....16⅞	100	I. S. & N. I. G. S....15
50	Panama R....b60 134½		

Monday, Feb. 20—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 18, 1860 present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 11:

Increase in Loans	$869,402
Increase in Specie	803,622
Decrease in Circulation	135,108
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,854,185

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 19, 1859.	Feb. 18, 1860.	Feb. 11, 1860.
Capital	$68,040,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	127,476,495	124,206,031	123,336,629
Specie	26,344,955	20,591,189	19,787,567
Circulation	7,766,858	8,050,001	8,185,109
Gross Deposits	108,937,564	100,386,551	98,145,963
Exchanged	19,911,207	22,061,311	21,674,908
Undrawn	89,026,357	78,325,240	76,471,055
In Sub-Treasury	6,770,555	10,012,573	9,676,732

The last California remittance tells more decidedly upon the present Specie return than generally anticipated. Including this gain, the addition to the Deposit line is very large—nearly two million dollars. The Discount average is up about $870,000, placing the line much the same as it stood a fortnight ago. Half the increase over last week comes from the Merchants' Bank; while the principal increase in Specie is with the Bank of Commerce. The statement altogether, in view of the pending disbursement by the Government, is calculated to add to the easy working of the Money Market. There is no particular movement to-day. The Assistant-Treasurer is advised from Washington to-day that $3,500,000 of his present balance is to be placed at once subject to the drafts of the Post-office Department. Some of these drafts will unquestionably appear in the course of a few days. To-day the Customs are $170,000; other receipts $78,000; disbursements $211,000; balance this afternoon $10,050,133. The Exchange market opens firm in rates for the Boston steamer mail, but with no considerable demand thus far. Most of the transient Francs on the market were taken up at the close of last week, (mostly on speculation,) and the terms on Paris to-day are quite stiff, f.5.18¾@f.5.16¼. London steady on the basis of 109 ℔ cent. for the standard bills.

The Stock Exchange opened firm this forenoon, and became stronger after the Bank return at the close of the day. Speculation is more decidedly concentrated on New-York Central shares, and the rate advanced from 71⅞, as on Saturday afternoon, to 72¼ ℔ cent., sales and bid after the Second Board at 4 o'clock. About 9,000 shares were done in the course of the day. The advance over the lowest point of last week is now 2 ℔ cent. Another large business was also done in Pacific Mail shares, though with less violent fluctuation than last week. The price this morning was the highest yet found since the present rise set in, 94 ℔ cent. cash. It closes 93@93¼ ℔ cent., against 91½@92 on Saturday afternoon. The papers for the consolidation of the rival interests are understood to have been signed on Saturday night. The arrangement continues to affect favorably the Panama Stock, partly because it silences the occasional rumors about the reopening of the Nicaragua Transit by Vanderbilt, but mainly because it increases the freight facilities to and from the Pacific by the Railway across the Isthmus of Panama, and on terms which are not to be increased by the withdrawal or consolidation of steamship competition, either to the prejudice of the Road or to the diversion of freights by Cape Horn. The Western Shares partially sympathized with the activity and advance in New-York Central, the rise in Galena, Rock Island, &c., being ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. on the closing bids of Saturday. Reading and Erie were up ½ ℔ cent., and some speculative movement in the former at 40½@⅝ for Philadelphia account. The shares of the Erie sold at 9½, and the latter mortgages and common Bonds of the Company were in demand and held for better rates. The State Stocks were in request at 80⅞ for Missouris, 87⅞ for Tennessees, and 93 ℔ cent. for Virginias. Kentuckys rre wanted at 103 ℔ cent., understood for account of the Sinking Fund of the State. The general market left off firm.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 11.	Feb. 4.	SPECIE. Feb. 11.	Feb. 4.
Citizens' Bank	$5,570,122	$5,561,962	$3,889,226	$3,869,998
Canal Bank	1,890,409	1,817,331	1,008,849	1,247,390
Louisiana	3,485,429	3,524,577	1,835,828	1,592,854
Louis'na State	5,724,570	5,714,798	3,023,461	2,947,114
Mec. & Traders	1,548,899	1,456,006	373,703	423,023
Bank of N. O.	1,764,260	1,745,361	577,868	813,058
Southern Bk.	272,544	268,962	464,339	272,423
Union Bank	1,700,623	1,764,705	515,897	468,802
Merchants' Bk	847,150	899,470	289,135	280,851
Crescent City	1,228,270	1,213,940	256,397	256,756
Bk. of America	1,167,575	1,176,173	507,178	578,421
Total	25,197,351	25,143,275	12,741,881	12,730,640
	Increase...	$54,076	Increase...	$11,241

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 11.	Feb. 4.	DEPOSITS. Feb. 11.	Feb. 4.
Citizens' Bank	$5,601,225	$4,935,950	$4,665,513	$4,788,280
Canal Bank	1,579,300	1,528,505	1,190,878	1,448,667
Louisiana	800,919	784,059	3,890,510	3,823,820
Louis'na State	2,920,630	2,938,090	5,118,289	4,971,950
Mec. & Traders	437,120	427,850	880,830	985,782
Bank of N. O.	671,355	681,185	1,167,954	1,259,798
Southern Bk.	299,825	298,830	425,473	443,011
Union Bank	635,915	628,445	1,114,522	1,207,918
Merchants' Bk.	471,255	476,275	514,463	567,803
Crescent City	280,880	270,715	493,442	481,698
Bk. of America	245,560	245,590	1,172,229	1,227,813
Total	13,343,924	13,215,494	20,634,112	21,206,540
	Increase...	$128,430	Increase...	$572,428

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Feb. 11.	Feb. 4.	DUE DIS. BANKS. Feb. 11.	Feb. 4.
Citizens' Bank	$2,489,615	$2,564,402	$339,182	$483,237
Canal Bank	1,460,716	1,502,643	236,021	251,049
Louisiana	701,274	883,749	199,597	251,755
Louis'na State	836,230	807,683	106,021	135,956
Mec. & Traders	307,276	448,234	22,792	30,165
Bank of N. O.	386,566	310,508	124,759	156,663
Southern Bk.	826,549	1,037,614	......	......
Union Bank	192,090	264,569	199,569	185,745
Merchants' Bk	57,352	95,783	92,933	93,597
Crescent City	67,143	77,712	43,641	39,151
Bk. of America	24,546	......	31,036	21,172
Total	$7,349,357	$8,083,027	$1,395,551	$1,643,303
	Decrease..	$733,670	Decrease.	$252,842

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 18.	Feb. 11.	SPECIE. Feb. 18.	Feb. 11.
Bk. of New-York	4,578,700	4,497,121	678,652	678,557
Manhattan Co.	4,370,263	4,349,422	583,398	699,305
Merchants' Bank	5,623,181	5,215,523	987,347	944,378
Mechanics' Bank	3,467,188	3,463,957	622,472	552,674
Union Bank	2,789,071	2,927,209	403,590	443,317
Bk. of America	5,576,050	5,634,456	1,481,604	1,590,947
Phenix Bank	3,110,789	2,952,373	672,642	1,086,593
City Bank	2,104,877	2,052,753	295,810	312,847
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,356,143	1,374,428	230,144	226,517
Fulton Bank	1,406,760	1,444,769	241,670	247,065
Chemical Bank	2,074,099	1,977,704	702,894	817,356
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,061,415	2,035,767	254,521	226,872
National Bank	2,117,784	2,070,256	242,229	242,041
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,636,280	1,644,727	225,645	302,371
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	831,750	822,441	164,749	168,726
Greenwich Bank	763,528	756,041	75,070	97,780
Leather Man. Bk.	1,906,283	1,877,229	304,746	256,271
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,290,409	1,279,860	186,450	189,865
Bk. St. New-York.	3,501,819	3,627,843	737,425	489,532
Am. Exchange Bk	7,529,624	7,325,519	1,205,060	1,004,631
Bk. of Commerce	12,042,663	12,327,478	1,740,878	1,164,134
Broadway Bank	2,541,044	2,553,567	447,286	517,699
Ocean Bank	1,678,200	1,660,317	263,159	234,026
Mercantile Bank	2,655,802	2,642,021	430,061	308,650
Pacific Bank	1,037,032	1,043,655	180,593	180,464
Bank of Republic	3,543,017	3,757,366	784,160	652,681
Chatham Bank	635,938	642,027	76,627	69,616
People's Bank	692,605	694,851	145,466	159,861
Bank of N. Am.	1,600,522	1,627,150	255,979	231,391
Hanover Bank	1,460,060	1,425,037	155,049	158,468
Irving Bank	811,329	800,244	141,726	148,337
Metropolitan Bk.	7,090,305	6,541,252	1,046,073	1,001,307
Citizens' Bank	707,770	702,278	108,088	108,552
Nassau Bank	1,818,141	1,818,772	167,367	155,046
Market Bank	1,582,968	1,574,524	216,707	182,175
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,058,298	1,046,676	167,687	157,667
Shoe & Leath Bk.	4,421,558	4,704,972	989,308	783,913
Corn Exch. Bank	1,681,213	1,636,865	172,232	195,570
Continental Bank	3,334,572	3,215,777	432,010	374,843
Bk. of Comm'lth	1,213,589	1,241,632	234,123	192,876
Oriental Bank	538,587	540,748	69,625	73,586
Marine Bank	941,506	929,992	125,923	128,604
Atlantic Bank	537,070	553,313	44,961	53,322
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,617,483	2,569,673	478,578	444,905
Park Bank	4,651,840	4,598,557	818,064	850,913
Artisans' Bank	1,070,178	1,059,966	143,208	148,103
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	675,186	687,021	53,262	57,088
Grocers' Bank	538,087	537,221	68,931	87,591
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	418,708	413,393	48,164	46,662
N. Y. Exch. Bank	348,142	337,506	26,188	25,751
Bull's Head Bank	432,814	424,658	26,933	50,364
N. Y. County Bk.	422,581	391,994	45,393	53,933
East River Bank	335,092	323,185	35,515	40,264
North River Bank	443,587	443,363	72,019	104,519
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	553,091	535,181	73,728	67,052
Total	124,206,031	123,336,629	20,591,189	19,787,567
	Increase.....	$869,402	Increase.....	$803,622

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 18.	Feb. 11.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb. 18.	Feb. 11.
Bk. of New-York	376,307	394,373	2,573,701	2,590,662
Manhattan Co.	319,201	333,907	2,748,727	2,807,102
Merchants' Bank	165,914	178,078	3,543,451	3,084,706
Mechanics' Bank	283,328	286,731	2,283,796	2,270,270
Union Bank	198,248	206,967	1,930,863	2,096,905
Bk. of America	121,018	122,812	4,121,340	4,359,432
Phenix Bank	125,965	134,465	1,915,366	2,287,385
City Bank	.....	.....	1,336,760	1,264,446
Tradesmen's Bk.	288,029	298,641	703,112	722,351
Fulton Bank	156,831	164,603	1,046,520	1,091,908
Chemical Bank	316,906	322,492	2,037,296	2,139,084
Merch. Exch. Bk.	122,939	122,334	1,094,752	1,044,661
National Bank	135,254	145,601	927,712	880,235
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	199,427	196,484	1,122,561	1,195,442
Mech. & Trad Bk.	124,087	117,879	726,774	727,772
Greenwich Bank	147,773	150,696	529,672	544,186
Leather Man. Bk.	231,293	230,235	1,134,893	1,071,768
Seventh Ward Bk.	192,315	199,168	716,490	720,447
Bk. St. New-York	178,752	195,248	2,139,542	1,858,770
Am. Exchange Bk.	193,768	187,918	4,531,679	4,179,882
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	4,908,435	4,490,794
Broadway Bank	259,598	257,389	1,900,294	1,973,816
Ocean Bank	107,973	105,224	1,033,153	1,004,081
Mercantile Bank	32,862	34,037	1,998,880	1,882,305
Pacific Bank	124,146	123,602	811,038	822,732
Bk. of Republic	197,430	198,997	2,782,496	2,623,613
Chatham Bank	121,393	125,141	403,110	389,938
People's Bank	107,314	104,850	531,069	546,225
Bank of N. Am.	72,934	78,544	851,450	792,492
Hanover Bank	97,477	95,508	691,448	643,725
Irving Bank	116,329	123,130	591,825	571,275
Metropolitan Bk.	237,519	241,836	4,227,173	3,749,259
Citizens' Bank	143,727	145,480	503,995	487,742
Nassau Bank	126,889	128,574	1,024,316	966,720
Market Bank	205,889	209,056	941,627	873,575
St. Nicholas Bank	93,068	91,367	610,973	583,694
Shoe & Leath Bk.	86,185	84,927	4,068,028	4,180,045
Corn Exch. Bank	102,894	105,800	780,769	732,880
Continental Bank	173,537	174,445	1,867,306	1,776,221
Bk. of Comm'lth	216,332	218,339	968,444	916,987
Oriental Bank	99,926	95,427	336,792	354,679
Marine Bank	123,974	124,780	507,006	477,858
Atlantic Bank	75,646	77,782	216,277	234,767
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	193,546	192,434	1,623,577	1,517,951
Park Bank	176,887	180,888	3,497,187	3,455,861
Artisans' Bank	87,176	90,272	661,586	633,571
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	98,591	98,659	268,037	265,227
Grocers' Bank	53,390	54,334	329,683	338,865
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	126,518	131,790	224,102	212,562
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	99,898	100,500	318,781	310,674
Bull's Head Bank	103,673	99,666	374,909	388,026
N. Y. County Bk.	81,099	79,689	325,900	313,665
East River Bank	78,370	75,780	238,085	248,581
North River Bank	73,022	74,376	412,430	447,748
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	75,461	71,982	360,061	335,495
Total	8,050,001	8,185,109	78,325,240	76,471,055
	Decrease....	$135,108	Increase	$1,854,185

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 20.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93; Reading Railroad, 20⅛; Morris Canal, 51⅛; Long Island Railroad, 11⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York, par.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 20.

Breadstuffs firm. Flour steady. Wheat active and firm at $1 50 for White, and $1 35@$1 38 for Red. Corn firm; sales 5,000 bushels Yellow at 76c. Provisions active. Mess Pork $18 50@$18 75; New Prime $15. Bacon firm. Hams 11½c.@13c.; Sides 10½c.; Shoulders 8⅛c. Lard 11⅛c. Whisky 24½c.@25c.

Cincinnati, Monday, Feb. 20.

Mess Pork firm at $17 50@$18. Bacon quiet at 7⅝c.@9½c. Flour dull at $5 50@5 65. Whisky dull at 20⅛c. Wheat firm. Corn steady.

Charleston, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Cotton market depressed; sales to-day 1,000 bales.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½	P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½	P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2	P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the *Canada*, to sail from Boston, close here this day, (Tuesday,) at 1¼ and 4 P. M.

The Havana mail for the *Quaker City* will close on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 1¼ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 22	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Kangaroo	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Bohemian	Feb. 25	Portland	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Mar. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Prince Albert	Mar. 1	New-York	Galway.
Arago	Mar. 3	New-York	Havre.
Vigo	Mar. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 10	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Bremen	Jan. 7	Bremen	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
Hungarian	Feb. 8	Liverpool	Portland.
Vigo	Feb. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	Feb. 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Jura	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Feb. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Anglo-Saxon	Feb. 16	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Feb. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
Glasgow	Feb. 22	Liverpool	New-York
America	Feb. 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York
North American	Feb. 29	Liverpool	Portland.

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Quaker City	Feb. 25	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	Feb. 27	New-York	N.O.& Ha.
Karnak	Mar. 3	New-York	Nas. & Ha.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Baltic	Mar. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	Mar. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Robert Lowe	Mar. 1	New-York	Gibr'tr, &c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 46 | Sun sets.... 5 42 | Moon sets.... 6 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 38 | Gov. Island. 8 27 | Hell Gate.... 9 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Atlantic, Pearson, Aspinwall, North Atlantic Steamship Co.

Barks Tidal Wave, White, Galveston, Oakley & Keating; Helicon, Gregory, Havana, W. W. Russell.

Brigs Samson, Leerhof, St. Marks, Brodie & Pettes; Ocean Bird, Shackford, Para, Burdett & Noble; Echo, Rice, Port-au-Prince, ——; Velocity, (Br.,) Kelly, Halifax, Warden & McAuliff; N. Stetson, Phinney, Washington, Arrowsmith & Ball.

Schooners Maria Jane, Jones, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Bangor, Melee, Petersburgh, J. Hunter & Co.; M. E. Smith, Smith, Charleston, R. P. Buck & Co.; A. Shepherd, Overton, St. Jago, I. B. Gager.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer George's Creek, Willetts, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 19, at 10½ P. M., when off Barnegat, was run into by pilot-boat New-York, No. 8, which stove bulwarks aft. The N. Y. sustained no damage.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Daylight, Spring, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Ship Edith Rose, (of Boston,) Homans, Foo-chow Oct. 2 passed Angier Nov. 9, Java Head Nov. 11, and St. Helena Jan. 4, with teas, &c., to Cary & Co. Oct. 4, in the China Sea, experienced a typhoon, carried away the starboard cathead, jibboom, and all attached; lost sails, &c.; ship lying with lee rail under water most of the time. Has been to the N. of Hatteras 6 ds., with heavy N. W. gales. Was within 25 miles of Sandy Hook on 15th. Left Angier in co. with, and spoke Nov. 7, Ham. bark Dido, from Amoy for New-York.

Ship Forrest City, Tyler, Apalachicola 24 ds., with cotton, tobacco, &c., to Ralph Post. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales. Feb. 16, lat. 39, lon. 73, fell in with the Br. bark Ferris, of and for Liverpool hence, in a sinking condition, and took from her the captain and crew, and brought them to this port. The bark Ferris, Sillitoe, sld. hence, 9th inst. for Liverpool, with naval stores, &c., and had experienced very severe weather until 16th, when finding the vessel leaking badly and laboring heavily, concluded to abandon her.

Brig Sagmaw, Case, Laguayra 21 ds., with hides, &c., to A. Bize. Has been 2 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. and S. E. gales.

Schr. East Wind, (of Provincetown,) Bush, Mansanilla 29 ds., with cedar, honey, &c., to Curtis & Dyckman. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Schr. Daniel S. Williams, (3 masts) Williams, Savannah Feb. 4, with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray. Experienced heavy N. W. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Aid, English, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores.

Schr. John, Stetson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Sipple, Milford, Del., 2 ds., with corn.

Schr. S. Godfry, ——, Delaware 2 ds., with corn.

BELOW—Bark Gan Eden, Reed, St. Marks.

WIND—During the day from S. W., with large quantities of drift ice.

Sailed.

Steamships Atlantic, for Aspinwall; North Star, for do. Ship Yorkshire, for Liverpool. Bark Satelle, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 20, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind fresh, S. W. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 20, sunset.—Bark Sartelle, for New-Orleans, passed out over the Bar at 12:25; ship Yorkshire, for Liverpool, at 12:45; steamers North Star, for Aspinwall, at 4:05; and Atlantic, for do., at 5:15 P. M. No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light, S. W. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Feb. 20, sunset.—A bark and a brig S. of the Highlands, bd. in. Wind light, S. W. Weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Feb. 20, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light, S. W. Weather clear.

NEWPORT, Feb. 19.—Arr. brig Pigarro, Sturges, from Mobile for Providence; schr. Julia Fox, Leaming, from Charleston for do.; Hampton, Eddens, from Fredericksburg for do.

Feb. 20.—Arr. schr. T. H. Abbott, Smith, from Indianola for New-York, with loss of mainboom, having had very heavy weather.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.—Arr. ship Azelia, Barcellona; bark Hamburg, from St. Johns, N. F.; Lyman, from Boston; Martha, do.; schr. Helena, do. The steamship James Adger, Adams, from New-York, arr. here at 4 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

NORFOLK, Feb. 20.—The schr. Arizona, from Boston for Baltimore, is ashore at False Cape. Assistance has been sent to her. The bark Conrad and a large ship are ashore at Cannon's Marshes, James River. The schr. Exchange, from Baltimore for Charleston, has arr. here, leaking badly. Arr. in Hampton Roads ship Onward, from Callao. She will proceed to Baltimore.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Below bark Neapolitan, from Palermo. Off Wood's Hole, steamer Joseph Whitney, from Baltimore for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 20.—The screw-steamship Huntsville, of Cromwell's Line, from New-York, arr. yesterday afternoon, 19th inst.

Miscellaneous.

St. Thomas, Feb. 1.—The bark Evadne, of Boston, Capt. Davis, from Callao with a cargo of guano, bd. to Hampton Roads, arr. here this morning, with loss of foremast and mainyard, bulwarks stove, and loss of some sails, also leaking. The captain reports the loss of one man overboard. The brig Wm. Purrington was condemned and sold on the 30th; hull and material brought £640. The cargo for London will be sent forward in the brig Nabraska, of Windsor, N. S., chartered for £495.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Baltimore, Feb. 20.—The steamer Belvidere arr. here, from Richmond. Was in collision on Saturday, (18th,) in James River, with schr. R. C. Stannard, hence with 150 tons guano. Schooner and cargo supposed badly injured. The schr. Exchange, hence for Charleston, has put into Norfolk leaking badly.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Monterey—ship, Dec. 28, lat. 28 40 S., lon. 9 25 E.

Prentiss—brig, Hobbs, of Boston, strg. S. S. W., was passed, Feb. 9, lat. 35 40, lon. 73 20.

Zingara—ship, from Calcutta for New-York, Dec. 28, lat. 28 40 S., lon. 9 25 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Mansanilla, Jan. 22, brig Nathan, to sail in 10 ds. for New-York; schr. Mary Brewer, do.; schr. Harriett, Young, do.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED, FOR THIS WEEK, contains: One of Mrs. George Washington Wyllys' graphic sketches of the House of Representatives—Pauperism and Charity—New-York Street Architecture, (illustrated)—Economy Illustrated in a pair of Shoes—One of Shirley's Paragraphs for the Ladies—Schoolmaster's Wooing—Rural Affairs—Political Intelligence carefully digested and impartially written—City News—Report of Polytechnic Association—The Races of India—and many other articles of interest and instruction. Price four cents; sold everywhere. Sent three months on trial for 25 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY, YESTERDAY, 20th inst., close by one of the Brooklyn ferries. The owner can have it by giving some insight of its amount and quality, also the hour of the day when lost. Address Mr. Q., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.